THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1087. LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848. PRICE FOURPENCE Stamped Edition, 5d.

For the convenience of Subscribers residing in remote places, the weekly numbers are reissued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—Subscriptions for the Stamped Edition for the Continent, for not less than Three Months, and in advance, are received by M. BAUDRY, 3, Quai Malaquais, Paris, or at the Publishing Office, 14, Wellington-street North, Strand, London. For France and other Countries not requiring the postage to be paid in London, 28 fr. or 1l. 2s. the year. To other Countries, the postage in addition. [JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT, CHANCERY LANE.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.—This Department will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, October 6, 1848.—CANDIDATES for ADMISSION, not being Associates of King's College, or Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, must present themselves for Examination at Half-past Ten o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, October 4.

Printed forms of application (which should be sent in a week previously to the examination), and the prospectus, containing all information as to the course of study and expense, may be obtained from the Secretary.

August 2, 1848. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE.—The COURSES of LECTURES in Divinity, Mathematics, Classics, English Literature, and in the Hebrew, Oriental, and Modern Languages, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 4, on which day all Students are required to attend Chapel.

New Students must enter on Tuesday, October 3.

Two Scholarships of 30l. each, for three years, and two of 20l. each, for two years, will be filled up at Easter next.

Full information upon every subject may be obtained at the Secretary's office. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

August 3, 1848.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT of the APPLIED SCIENCES.—The CLASSES for Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Engineering, Practical Surveying, Architecture, Manufacturing Art and Machinery, Geometrical Drawing, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and the Engineering Workshop, will RE-OPEN, on WEDNESDAY, October 4, on which day all Students are required to attend Chapel.

New Students must enter on Tuesday, October 3.

One Scholarship of 30l., and one of 20l. each, tenable for two years, will be filled up at Easter next.

Full information upon every subject may be obtained at the Secretary's office. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

August 3, 1848.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The WINTER SESSION, 1848-9, will COMMENCE on MONDAY, October 2, on which day all Students are expected to attend the Dean's INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Two o'clock.

One Scholarship of 40l., tenable for three years; one of 30l., and three of 20l. each, tenable for two years, will be filled up in April next.

Full particulars upon every subject may be obtained from Professor Ferguson, Dean of the Department for 1848-9; or upon application at the Secretary's office.

August 4, 1848. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, London.—The SCHOOL.—The NEXT TERM will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 1848, when new Pupils will be admitted.

All Pupils are required to attend Chapel on this day.

Two Scholarships of 30l. each, for three years; two of 20l., one of 10l., one of 8l., one of 7l., and one of 6l. each, for two years, will be filled up at Easter next.

Full information upon every subject may be obtained at the Secretary's office. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

August 3, 1848.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY of MEDICINE.—Session 1848-49.—The CLASSES will COMMENCE on the 2nd of October.

CLASSES in the order in which Lectures are delivered during the day:—

MEDICINE, Principles and Practice of—Professor Williams, M.D.
ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY—Professor Sharpey, M.D.
CHEMISTRY—Professor Graham.
ANATOMY—Professor Quain and Professor Ellis.
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY—Professor Grant, M.D.
MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS—Professor Thomson, M.D.
MIDWIFERY—Professor Murphy, M.D.
SURGERY—Professor Arnott.
DENTAL SURGERY—Lecturer, Mr. Durancé George.
PRACTICAL ANATOMY—The Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily, by Professor Ellis; and Mr. Marshall, Demonstrator.
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY—Professor Fownes, 9 A.M., 4 P.M.

SUMMER TERM.

The following subjects will be taught during the summer term:—

BOTANY—Dr. Lindley.
MIDWIFERY—Dr. Murphy.
PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY—Dr. Walshe.
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY and ZOOLOGY—Dr. Grant.
FORENSIC MEDICINE—Dr. Thomson.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Mr. Fownes.

Dr. Ballard, as Tutor, will superintend the studies of any Pupils attending the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine, who may desire his assistance.

Hospital Practice daily throughout the year:—
Physicians—Dr. Williams, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Walshe.
Assistant Physicians—Dr. Garrod, Dr. Parkes.
Obstetric Physician—Dr. Murphy.
Surgeons—Mr. Arnott, Mr. Quain, Mr. Morton.
Assistant-Surgeons—Mr. Erichsen, Mr. Marshall.
Dental Surgeon—Mr. Durancé George.

MEDICAL CLINICAL LECTURES, by Dr. Williams and Dr. Thomson, and also by Dr. Walshe, Professor of Clinical Medicine, whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the practical study of disease as the bedside during the visits, and also by a series of lessons and examinations on the physical phenomena and diagnosis of disease to classes consisting of a limited number, and meeting at separate hours.

SURGICAL CLINICAL LECTURES, by Mr. Arnott, and specially by Mr. Quain.

LECTURES ON PATHOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, by Dr. Garrod.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of the College.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College who receive boarders into their families; among these are several medical gentlemen. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

ROBERT E. GRANT, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 1848.

The Lectures to the Classes of the Faculty of Arts commence on the 17th of October.

The Junior School opens on the 26th of September.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The PROFESSORSHIP of ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE is NOW VACANT, in consequence of the resignation of Professor Tom Taylor.

Candidates are requested to send in applications and testimonials on or before Tuesday, October 10.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August 19, 1848.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY of ARTS and LAWS.—Session 1848-49.—The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 17, when Professor DE MORGAN will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 3 o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

LATIN—Professor Newman.
GREEK—Professor Malden, A.M.
HEBREW—Teacher, the Rev. D. W. Marks.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE—(Vacant.)
FRENCH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE—Professor Merlet.
ITALIAN LANGUAGE and LITERATURE—Professor Gallenga.
GERMAN LANGUAGE—Professor Heimann, Ph. D.
COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR—Professor Key, A.M.
MATHEMATICS—Professor De Morgan.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY and ASTRONOMY—Professor Potter, A.M.
CHEMISTRY—Professor Graham.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY—Professor Fownes.
CIVIL ENGINEERING—Professor Harman Lewis, A.M.
MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES of ENGINEERING—Professor Hodgkinson, F.R.S.
MACHINERY—Professor Woodcroft.
ARCHITECTURE—Professor Donaldson, M.I.B.A.
DRAWING—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
GEOLOGY—Professor Ramsay, F.G.S.
BOTANY—Professor Lindley, Ph.D.
ZOOLOGY (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D.
PHILOSOPHY of MIND and LOGIC—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D.
ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY—Professor Creasy, A.M.
LAW—Professor Marshman, A.M.
JURISPRUDENCE—Professor Hargreave, B.L.

SCHOOLMASTERS' CLASSES—Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan, and Potter.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties unconnected with the College, who receive boarders into their families. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

A FLAHERTY SCHOLARSHIP of 45l. per annum, tenable for four years, will be awarded in the Session 1848-49, by Examiners to be appointed by the Council, to the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy among the Students of the College. A Scholarship will be awarded in January 1850, for Classics.

THREE ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS, of 50l. a year each, will be awarded annually to the three best proficients in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during an entire Session, Students in the College or Pupils in the School. The Examination will take place between the 1st and 6th of October, the first in October, 1849, and be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Council.

Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

THOS. HEWITT KEY, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1848.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine commences on the 2nd of October.

The Junior School opens on the 26th of September.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

THE SCHOOL will OPEN on TUESDAY, the 26th of September. The Session is divided into three Terms, viz., from the 26th of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from Easter to the 4th of August.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is 18l., of which 6l. are paid in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3 o'clock.

The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and English History, Geography, both physical and political, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, the elements of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy, and Drawing.

Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of the Session, and the Prizes are then given.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON,
Secretary to the Council.

The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine commence on the 2nd of October; those on the Faculty of Arts on the 17th of October.

August, 1848.

BEARD'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS by the NEW PROCESS, are taken daily at
85, King William-street, City;
34, Parliament-street; and
The Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street.

"The recent improvement is a step of real advancement."
Athenæum, June 24, 1848.

"The specimens we have seen are very beautiful.....White is now produced, with its light and shade perfect."
Times, June 21, 1848.

MR. KILBURN'S PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES, 224, Regent-street. A great improvement upon Daguerreotype Portraits. Photographer by special appointment to Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert.

The Nobility and Public are respectfully invited to inspect Mr. KILBURN'S COLLECTION of PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES, Copies of Paintings, Portraits, and other Works of Art.—224, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-street.

ENGRAVINGS.—A FINE COLLECTION, including capital Specimens by all the most eminent Ancient and Modern Masters, ON SALE at very reduced prices.

Catalogues forwarded on the receipt of two postage stamps.
GEORGE LOVE, 81, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, London.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE.—DICKINSON'S VADE MECUM.—A portable compendium of every requisite for the above purpose, containing colour box, easel, drawing board, and seat, compressed into an incredible small compass. The public are respectfully invited to inspect this invaluable arrangement for artists, which the inventors can with confidence affirm has never been surpassed. To be seen at Dickinson's, 114, New Bond-street; and at all Artists' Colour Shops.

SPECIMENS of the GEOMETRICAL MOSAIC of the MIDDLE AGES, by MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, Architect.

Messrs. DAY & SON have the honour to announce that this important and beautiful work will be ready for delivery to Subscribers and the Trade on and after Saturday, the 26th of August.

It will contain one-and-twenty elaborate Plates, executed in the first style of Chromo-lithography; and an Essay on the History of the Art. Price 2l Guineas.

17, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

GUTTA PERCHA.—MEDALLIONS, ANTIQUES, &c. EXECUTED in GUTTA PERCHA, according to order, by J. & E. SMITHIES, 2, Newgate, York.

Blocks of Gutta Percha for Amateur Modelling will shortly be ready, in various Colours, at 5s., 10s., and 20s. per box, with directions whereby Antiquarians, &c. can multiply copies of their Medals, Coins, &c.

FOR SCIENTIFIC AND PROVINCIAL MUSEUMS.

FOURTEEN MODELS, carefully coloured from the originals, of Teeth and Bones of the IGUANODON, HYLÆOSAURUS, and GAVIAL, discovered by Dr. Mantell, in the strata of Tilgate Forest, and now preserved in the British Museum, (*Natural History, North Gallery, Room III., Case—Reptiles*). Price of the whole suite, 1l. 2s. 6d.

The above are described in 'Wonders of Geology,' by Dr. Mantell.

Cast of Head of Crocodilus Spenceri, from Isle of Sheppey; Figured in Bridgwater Treatise by Dr. Buckland, Plate 25. Price 5s.

Copies of Mr. Hawkins's 'Book of the great Sea Dragons,' containing thirty beautiful Lithographic plates, measuring twenty-one inches and a half long, by fourteen and a half wide, of the remains of the Ichthyosauri, and Plesiosauri, from the Lias of Somerset, &c. Price 21s.; published at 50s. The plates will be found useful to schoolmasters and others teaching Geology. An excellent description of the peculiar characters of the fossils will be found in the Bridgwater Treatise by Dr. Buckland.

A fine Cast in Plaster, carefully coloured, of that interesting Fossil Saurian the

Plesiosaurus Dolichodeirus, (P. Hawkinsii, Owen.)

The original Specimen of this unique Skeleton of this species of Plesiosaurus, now in the British Museum, was obtained from the Lias, near Glastonbury, and is described and figured in the Bridgwater Treatise by Dr. Buckland (vol. ii. pl. 17).

The Cast, mounted on a strong Wood Frame, measuring 6 ft. 3 in. in length, by 3 ft. 4 in. in width, is well adapted for Scientific and Provincial Museums, as exhibiting the remarkable characters and peculiarity of structure of this peculiar Reptile.

(Price of the Cast, 4l.)

Sopwith's Geological Models, Maps, &c., can be had of Mr. Tennant, 149, Strand, London.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and Others.—In a flourishing Town in Kent.—Mr. PAGE has been directed by the Proprietor to DISPOSE OF an eligible BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS, now in full trade. The premises are of the first character, and command the best connexion in the locality, affording a most favourable purchase to persons with 1,200l. Apply to Mr. Page, Valuer to the Trade and Auctioneer, 8, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and Others.—A few miles West of the City.—Mr. PAGE is instructed to SELL an old-established BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS, together with a Public Library, advantageously situate in a highly respectable neighbourhood. The returns are excellent, the profits liberal, and altogether an attractive and valuable concern. About 1,100l. required. Apply to Mr. Page, Valuer to the Trade and Auctioneer, 8, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

Sales by Auction.

BEDFORD SQUARE.

MR. PAGE will SELL by AUCTION, upon the Premises, 32, Store-street, on TUESDAY, August 29th, and three following days, at 11 for 12, by order of Mr. R. P. MOORE, who is retiring from business, a first-rate COLLECTION of BOOKS, consisting of upwards of 15,000 volumes of scarce and valuable Works in Biography, History, Voyages, Travels, Memoirs, Divinity, Poetry, Plays, Novels and Romances, Tales, Reviews, Magazines, &c., together with a Miscellaneous Stock of Books, many in handsome bindings.—To be viewed one day previous and mornings of Sale. Catalogues to be had on the Premises, and at the Auctioneer's Offices, 8, Pancras-lane, Cheapside.

A SMALL but SELECT COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS, and a FEW BOOKS.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON (successors to Mr. Fletcher), Auctioneers of Literary Property, will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on TUESDAY, August 29, at 1 o'clock most punctually, A very select COLLECTION of ENGRAVINGS, the property of a Gentleman, all in fine condition, and many in rare states; comprising some capital productions of

Audran	Edelinck	Masson	Strange
Bartolozzi	Faithorne	Morghen, R.	Suyderhoef
Bolswert	Hogarth	Pass, S. and W.	Wille
Drevet	Hollar	Saenredam	Wollett
Earlom	Loggan	Sharp	Zeman, &c.

Also Etchings by Berghem, Both, P. Potter, Rembrandt, Stoop, Vandervelde, and others.—May be viewed two days before the Sale. Catalogues will be sent on application.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, John-street, Adelphi.—The NEW PRIZE LIST has just been issued, and can be had on application to the Secretary; or see List advertised on pages 786-787 of No. 1085 of the *Athenæum*.

GERMAN.—Dr. Heinrich Fick, Professor of German Literature at the College for Civil Engineers, Putney, has REMOVED to 19, Spring-street, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, his present address, or at the said College at Putney.

MONEY.—Beneficed Clergymen and Gentlemen possessed of known property, who may require Pecuniary Assistance in sums above 100*l.*, can meet with the accommodation upon strictly honourable and advantageous terms, by applying to the Advertiser (a Gentleman in whom the most implicit confidence can be placed), in the first instance by letter, addressed to Mr. CLARK, 32, King-street, Camden Town, Middlesex.

Society for the Distribution of Religious Prints

AMONGST
THE MIDDLE CLASSES,
THE POOR, AND CHARITY SCHOOLS,
On the Principle of the Parker Society.

PATRONS.

*The Right Honble. the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
*The Right Honble. Lord John Russell.
*The Right Honble. the Earl of Auckland.
*The Right Honble. Viscount Morpeth.
*The Right Honble. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart.
*The Right Honble. Sir Geo Grey, Bart.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.
**Members of the Committee of Council on Education.*

ALSO,
The Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Great Britain.

Office, 137 Regent street, London.

Subscribers who have not duly received the first delivery of the Prints are respectfully requested to make immediate application at the Office.

The price of each Subscription will be, Plain Prints, 1*l.* 1*s.*; Coloured, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; Proofs, 2*l.* 2*s.* (being the lowest which the cost of production will admit of); to be paid in advance, which will entitle the Member to Twelve original and highly-finished Lithographs, from Drawings made expressly in the *style* of the well-known and much admired Prints: viz. Overbeck's 'Christ Blessing Little Children,' Bendemann's 'Captive Israelites,' Begas's 'Christ Predicting the Ruin of Jerusalem,' Hubner's 'Consider the Lillies of the Field,' Scheffer's 'Christus Consolator,' Veit's 'Two Marys at the Tomb,' Steinle's 'Raising the Daughter of Jairus,' and others of this School, *which have been sold hitherto from 10s. to 15s. each plate.*

The Subscription List for the first year (1848) will close on the 30th of September, after which the price will be doubled.

A Specimen now on view at the Office, and at the following Provincial Agents', where Prospectuses may be obtained and Subscriptions paid.

Andover ..... Messrs. G. Marcer	*Huntingdon* .... R. Edis
Aylesbury ..... J. Pichburn	*Ipswich* ..... F. Pawsey
Brighton ..... King & Co.	*Kidderminster* .. J. Mark
Barnstaple ..... J. Brightwell	*Knaresborough* .. J. D. Hannam
Beccles ..... Cattermole & Co.	*Knutsford* ..... Siddeley
Belfast ..... G. Phillips	*Leamington* .... W. Reeve
Beverley ..... W. B. Johnson	*Liverpool* ..... J. R. Isaac
Bradford ..... H. O. Mawson	*Leeds* ..... T. Harrison
Bristol ..... J. M. Jones	" ..... G. W. Green
Bangor ..... W. Shone	*Leicester* ..... Coombe & Co.
Bath ..... E. Collings	*Lewes* ..... Baxter & Co.
" ..... Simms & Son	*Lichfield* ..... T. G. Lomax
Birmingham .. H. C. Langbridge	*Louth* ..... W. Edwards
Bolton ..... R. Roberts	*Macclesfield* ..... J. Swinnerton
Bury St. Edmunds ..... G. Thompson	*Maidstone* ..... J. V. Hall & Son
Burslem ..... R. Timmis	*Manchester* .... Simms & Co.
Bedford ..... Forman & Lawrance	" ..... Simms & Dinham
Bridgwater .... F. G. Dowty	*Marlborough* .. W. Lucy
Cambridge .... E. Meadows	*Northampton* .. T. Walesby
" ..... R. Roe	*Norwich* ..... J. Fletcher
Canterbury .... H. Ward	*Newbury* ..... J. Blacket
Carlisle ..... A. Thurnam	*Newcastle-on-Tyne* ..... W. Kaye
Carmarthen .... H. W. White & Son	*Oxford* ..... J. Shrimpton
Chichester ..... T. J. Bennett	*Ongar, Essex* .. T. S. Richardson
Ch-lmsford .... J. W. Butterell	*Ottery St. Mary* C. D. Mayne
Cheltenham .... A. Whitcombe	*Plymouth* ..... R. Lidstone
" ..... T. Shipton	*Ramsgate* ..... Ladd & Co.
Chester ..... G. Prichard	*Rochester* .... H. O. Scriven
Cirencester .... Bailey & Jones	*Rochdale* ..... G. Norris & Co.
Croydon ..... C. Newton	*Royston* ..... J. Warren
Colchester .... E. Benham	*Reading* ..... G. Lovejoy
Daventry ..... Tomalin & Potts	*Rugby* ..... Crisley & Billington
Devonport .... Byers & Son	*Salisbury* ..... Brodie & Co.
Doncaster ..... R. Robinson	*Skipton-in-Craven* ..... J. Tasker
Dorchester .... Foster	*Shrewsbury* .... Sandford & Howell
Dorking ..... Ede & Co.	*Sunderland* .... Thos. Reed & Co.
Drogheda ..... T. B. & H. Hamilton	*Taunton* ..... F. May
Dublin ..... T. Robertson	*Torquay* ..... E. Croydon
" ..... S. B. Oldham	*Ventnor, Isle of Wight* ..... F. Moor
Dundee ..... J. Chambers	*Warminster* .... W. H. Taylor
Durham ..... G. Andrews	*Warrington* .... Haddock & Son
Exeter ..... H. J. Wallis	*Wigan* ..... Reekit & Co.
" ..... Gendall	*Winchester* .... Jacob & Johnson
Eton ..... J. Wilkinson	*Wells* ..... G. Backhouse
Glasgow ..... D. Chambers	*Whitehaven* .... Callendar & Dixon
Gloucester ..... J. W. Jew	*Worcester* ..... T. Eaton & Son
Gainsborough .. J. W. Bowden	*Yarmouth* ..... Slowman
Guildford ..... G. W. & J. Russell	*York* ..... Bellerby & Sampson.
Hull ..... R. T. Cussons	
Hastings ..... E. Bowmer	
Hereford ..... J. Head	

*** Theological Booksellers required as Agents in the chief towns.

LEONARD & CUNNINGHAM, Auctioneers, No. 37, TREMONT-ROW, BOSTON, U.S.
*** Consignments of Books, Paintings, Engravings, Fancy Goods, and other articles, respectfully solicited for Sales at Auction.

THE Advertisers are anxious to draw the attention of the Wealthy Benevolent to a Literary Man in great distress. Though educated for business, at an early period of life accident determined Literature as his profession. For many years he was a principal contributor to the New Times,—and subsequently to Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines. Under his literary labours his health broke down, and subsequent efforts at gaining a livelihood in business have entirely failed. Although his contributions to the above serials equal 26 vols. octavo, an application made by his friends to the Literary Fund was unsuccessful, because he had not published a separate work. At sixty-one years of age, with a constitution so broken up by disease as to render him incapable of severe application, and a wife and mother dependent on him for support, he has no alternative but the workhouse, unless the Public will step forward and rescue him from his present wretched condition.

This Advertisement is addressed to all those who can sympathize with the cultivated mind in a distress deeper than that of physical want,—and especially to those for whose political views, as the brilliant pages of Blackwood will testify, the distressed author may be said to have sacrificed his health and strength. The Advertisers hope that the liberality of the benevolent will enable them to raise enough money to procure an annuity, that will place the object of their solicitude for the remainder of his life beyond the reach of the excessive poverty which now distresses him.

Subscriptions will be received by—
Dr. Lankester, 22, Old Burlington-street;
Rev. J. Kelly, Churton House, Belgrave-road;
W. C. Meates, Esq., 43, Chester-square, Pimlico;
to whom application may be made for further particulars of the character and history of the person for whom the appeal is made, and who can produce ample evidence that his present circumstances are not the result of intemperance or indolence.

INSANITY.—Vernon House, Britonferry, near Neath, South Wales.—This RETREAT for MENTAL INVALIDS is beautifully situated near the Bay of Swansea. The Mansion is large and comfortably arranged, and was formerly the Seat of a Noble Family. The scenery is highly picturesque, and the air is so mild and salubrious as to render it a most desirable Retreat for those whose mental or physical systems require repose and renovation.

The Proprietor and his Family, with an experienced Medical Superintendent, reside in the Establishment, and devote their attention to the promotion of the health and comfort of the patients, who are considered as members of the family.

In this Retreat the old system of restraint and coercion has long been entirely superseded by mild and rational methods of treatment, which have proved eminently successful in restoring those cases admitting of a cure, and in ameliorating the condition of the incurable.

INFORMATION GRATIS.—Advertisers who require to be informed which are the best mediums for their Advertisements, or the extent of the circulation of any Newspaper or Periodical, are requested to apply at SOUTHEE'S ADVERTISING, LITERARY, and GENERAL AGENCY, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, London, where Advertisements are received and inserted in all Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United Kingdom.
No Commission charged.

Now ready, price 9*d.*
A CATALOGUE of the PERMIAN FOSSILS of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM. By WILLIAM KING, F.G.S. of France. By sending eleven postage stamps to the Author, the Catalogue will be forwarded free to any part of the kingdom.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Collingwood-street.

WILLIS'S SECOND-HAND BOOK CATALOGUE for August, (being No. 17 of the Series,) is published THIS DAY, Gratis, or with his 'Monthly Price Current of New Works,' price THREEPENCE, post free.
The present Number contains an extensive and valuable collection of Books, selected from a stock of upwards of THIRTY THOUSAND VOLUMES, in most branches of Ancient and Modern Literature, in perfect condition, and priced extremely low for ready money.
These Catalogues, from the variety of their contents, and the extensive purchases continually made by G. Willis in town and country, present to the Book-Collector in all departments of Literature, English and Foreign, a constant succession of valuable books, much under the usual prices.
G. WILLIS, GREAT PIAZZA, COVENT GARDEN.

TO VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT AND TO ARTISTS.
MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. Chenu, No. 28, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years). Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

A NEW ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE.
THE ECONOMIC ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPE, with a series of Achromatic Object-glasses, forming six different magnifying powers varying from 22 to 250 diameters, mounted on a pillar and joint, with tripod stand, securing perfect steadiness with freedom from tremor, and may be used at any inclination from vertical to horizontal, a slow motion for final adjustment of focus, a condensing or illuminating lens for opaque objects, animalcula box, &c. packed in a mahogany cabinet case, price Seven Pounds.
A printed description of Instrument will be forwarded by post on application.

IMPORTANT TO AMATEUR AND PUBLIC LECTURERS.
BEECHEY'S PATENT TRINOPTRIC or TRIPLE DISSOLVING LANTERN.—Possessing within less compass than a single lantern of the ordinary construction all the powers of three lanterns, with only one small lamp of intense brightness, perfectly free from heat or smell, whereby one, two, or three distinct pictures, of fifteen feet each, may be obtained, which may either be dissolved into each other without the slightest shadow, or may be made to produce a panoramic picture thirty feet long; or three distinct figures of Astronomical or other diagrams, and an endless variety of combinations of Chromatropes and other amusing effects.
The Dyoptric Lantern, with two tubes, produces all the effects of the Dissolving view apparatus on the old plan, requiring two lanterns and two lamps.
The Trinoptric Lantern, with light complete, 15*l.* 10*s.*, lenses 3¼ inches diameter; lenses 3*l.* 17*l.*
Dyoptric Lantern, 14*l.* and 15*l.*
Manufactured and sold by the Patentee, A. ABRAHAM, Optician, &c., 20, Lord Street, Liverpool.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS.

CONSIDERATIONS upon the NATURE and TENDENCY of FREE INSTITUTIONS. By FREDERICK GRIMKE. 8vo. pp. 544, 15*s.*

The DIPLOMATIC and OFFICIAL PAPERS of DANIEL WEBSTER, while Secretary of State. 8vo. pp. 392, Portrait, 12*s.*

PALÆONTOLOGY of NEW YORK. Vol. I. containing Descriptions of the Organic Systems of the Lower Division of the New York System, equivalent to the Lower Silurian Rocks of Europe. By JAMES HALL. 4to. 100 Plates, 2*l.* 8*s.*

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL. No. 16, for July, 1848. 5*s.*

LEAD DISEASES: a Treatise from the French of L. TANQUEREL DES PLANCHES, with Notes and Additions on the Use of Lead Pipe and its Substitutes. By SAMUEL L. DANA, M.D. 8vo. pp. 444, 16*s.*

LECTURES on SHAKSPERE. By H. N. HUDSON. 2 vols. 12mo. 18*s.*

CHARMS and COUNTER CHARMS. By MARIA J. M'INTOSH. 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

FACTS and FANCIES for SCHOOL-DAY READING. By MISS SEDGWICK. Square 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

The SIBYL; or, NEW ORACLES from the POETS. 12mo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

ILLUSTRATIONS of MEDICAL BOTANY, consisting of Coloured Figures of the Plants affording the Important Articles of Materia Medica, and Descriptive Letterpress. By JOSEPH CARSON, M.D. 2 vols. 4to. 10*l.* 10*s.*

WOOD and BACHE'S DISPENSATORY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA. Seventh Edition, revised. 8vo. bound, 1*l.* 16*s.*

The GENERA of the PLANTS of the UNITED STATES. Illustrated by Figures and Analyses from Nature, by ISAAC SPRAGUE; with Descriptions by ASA GRAY, M.D. Vol. I., Plates 1—100. Imp. 8vo. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

STATISTICS of COAL: the Geographical and Geological Distribution of Fossil Fuel, or Mineral Combustibles employed in the Arts and Manufactures; their Production, Consumption, Commercial Distribution, Prices, Duties, and International Regulations in all parts of the World; including 400 Statistical Tables, and 1,100 Analyses of Mineral Bituminous Substances. With Incidental Statements of the Statistics of Iron Manufactures, &c. Derived from Official Reports and accredited Authorities. Illustrated with coloured Maps and Diagrams. By RICHARD COWLING TAYLOR, F.G.S. &c., Author of 'Index Monasticus, in the Ancient Kingdom of East Anglia.' 8vo. pp. 754, 1*l.* 10*s.*

An INDEX to the REVIEWS and PERIODICALS to which no Indexes have been published. Alphabetically arranged according to subjects. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

A GRAMMAR of the ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE. By LOUIS F. KLIPSTEIN, of the University of Giessen. 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

SOPHISMS of the PROTECTIVE POLICY. By FR. BASTIAT. Translated from the Second French Edition, by D. J. M'CORD, of South Carolina; with an Introduction by Dr. Francis Lieber. 12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.*

GENERAL PRINCIPLES of the PHILOSOPHY of NATURE; with an Outline of some of its recent Developements among the Germans, embracing the Philosophical Systems of Schelling and Hegel. By J. B. STALLO. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The PROSE WRITERS of GERMANY. By FREDERICK H. HEDGE. Illustrated with Portraits. Imp. 8vo. pp. 567. Containing Selections from the Writings of Martin Luther, Jacob Boehme, Justus Moser, Kant, Lessing, Hamann, Mendelssohn, Wieland, Musäus, Claudius, Lavater, Jacobi, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Fichte, Jean Paul, Schleiermacher, Hegel, Zschokke, Schlegel, Novalis, Tieck, Schelling, Hoffmann, Chamisso, &c. 18*s.*

A SYSTEM of MINERALOGY, comprising the most recent Discoveries. By JAMES D. DANA. 8vo. numerous Illustrations. Second Edition. 25*s.*

An ELEMENTARY COURSE of CIVIL ENGINEERING. By D. H. MAHAN, M.A. New Edition. 8vo. numerous Illustrations, 14*s.*

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 142, Strand.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1848.

REVIEWS

Studies—[*Studien, &c.*] By Adalbert Stifter. 4 vols. Pesth, Heckenast; London, Williams & Norgate.

THE name of this author is new to us. His preface, dated from Vienna, informs us that he is a young writer,—and the specimens now given of his first attempts show him to be one of more than ordinary promise. They are a series of picturesque stories,—collected, as it seems, from periodicals in which they had been separately published between 1840 and 1843: and would at the first glance awaken some curiosity, as coming from the capital of Hungary,—the city, of all others in the Austrian dominions, from which one would least expect many contributions to *German* literature. Nor should we suppose the author to be a native of that kingdom, if the place of his birth may be guessed from the locality of his sketches; in which there is but one, the latest in date, the scene of which is laid amongst the Magyars. In all the others, where the materials have evidently been taken from personal observations or reminiscence, we find the painter—for such he may justly be termed—ever wandering in Lower Austria. He appears to be most at home among the forests and in the ravines of that lonely mountainous tract,—where the high pine-clad ridges that separate Austria from Bohemia part some of the great waters of Germany; on the one hand, sending down the Moldau and Löschnitz from its rocky bosom northward to join the Elbe beyond the walls of Prague,—and on the other, overhanging with masses of primeval shade the valley of the Danube between Passau and Linz. This range, known by the name of the *Boehmerwald*, where it turns in a north-westerly direction to mark the frontier of Bavaria, is still in parts a solitude as virgin from the touch of man as in the days when the whole region around was dark with the great Hercynian forest. The high valleys only that run up amidst the spurs of the mountains, scantily tilled, support a few robust and simple men, half foresters half peasants, little changed in speech or habits from the rudeness of ancient times, and still living with undisturbed faith in the customs and traditions of the past. They seldom wander beyond the limits of this secluded region, and know little of strangers from the busier world beyond it. Here, then, may still be found in undisturbed power the awfulness as well as the beauty of forest and mountain scenery; the deep impressiveness of which is to the German what the ocean influences are to the English poet. It is a region of exceeding loveliness, encircled with the mystery of solitude; where the solemn grandeur of Nature is spread out in vast but not ungracious outlines. Green valleys nestle amidst the tufted precipices, the upland glades often spread their bosoms to form the basin of lakes dark with mountain and forest shadows; the woods, too, are musical with the falls of trickling waters, bright as the dew; and the trees that cover the ruggedness of primeval rocks grow up stately and umbrageous, in a climate that is mild and delicious all through the summer months, and in winter shelter from the mountain air the clearings and valleys which they embrace with a perennial vegetation. It is one of the few districts now remaining in the heart of modern Europe where Nature may still be found slumbering in majestic proportions, unchanged by the quick industry of man; where a sensitive, dreamy lover of her looks and voices may still busy himself, and for a time forget the restless work, of human energies and human wants, that has nearly effaced her original features from the Europe of our day.

From this region it appears that Adalbert Stifter has drawn an inspiration which animates the volumes before us with the life of true descriptive poetry. So completely is he at home on the bosom of these mountains,—he dwells so fondly and minutely on every sight and sound, on all the woodland charms belonging to their various seasons,—that one can hardly ascribe his success to anything less than the familiar visions of childhood and early youth, reflected on a mind of peculiar sensitiveness to objects of beauty and endowed with a remarkable faculty of making present every circumstance and detail of a subject that invites his imagination.

This faculty, combined with the disposition to enjoy Nature keenly, gives a peculiar character to his writings. He identifies himself completely with the business of his story; and pursues it, step by step, through every little incident and property of the time or place which he has to describe,—noting each with delicate and lively touches, as though the whole were passing for the moment before his eyes. Nothing escapes his observation; and the several traits which he sets down, with the precision of a sketch from the life, are drawn in a manner so natural and unpretending as to produce that effect of simple reality which is perhaps one of the rarest merits in narrative. It is the same that gives impressiveness to the writings of Defoe,—lending to mere fiction the colour and forms of positive truth; under the influence of which we forget the author's presence altogether, and become absorbed by the objects that his imagination has produced with an air of such entire fidelity. In the volumes before us, the evidence of this gift grows more distinct as the dates of the author's pieces advance. It induces us to regard him as one of more than common promise,—and likely to attain to great excellence as a writer of fiction, whenever he shall have learned to employ his faculty of vision in giving life to well-proportioned designs.

In these tales, the latter are in general faulty. The thread of the narrative, spun out too fine at the beginning, is apt to break off in a disappointing manner:—nor are the decisive incidents always happy or probable. One cause of this defect lies in the minuteness with which the first stages are gone over; so that to proceed in the same detail through a series of interesting events to a well-prepared close would draw the whole piece out into immeasurable length,—and the author finds himself compelled to wind up the tale abruptly. Nor does he seem to have attained the power of framing beforehand the skeleton of his story:—his imagination is drawn to a subject for the sake of some picturesque scenes or incidents, to which the figures of his creation—life-like as they are — are usually subordinate; and when he has pleased himself sufficiently with a series of pictures, he groups his personages into a kind of close, in the most arbitrary manner, in order to make an end of the work. This defect it may not be easy for one of Stifter's peculiar tendency to amend. His fondness for minute delineation must always be apt to lead at the outset into details that forbid a rapid advance in the incidents of a story, and render it hard to draw from these such an interest as the strict conditions of Art require. To combine the perfection of a plan with exquisite delicacy of detail is indeed the highest of poetic requisitions,—to be satisfied only by consummate skill, matured by thought and practice, under the guidance of a strong creative genius. Failing in this combination of gifts, the power which we have been describing will always be the most happily employed on detached sketches:—and to this class most of Stifter's pieces properly belong. Although an attempt is made to weave them upon a story, the latter is usually too imperfect and abrupt to add anything to their interest.

From this account, however, may be excepted the longest, and by far the best, piece in this collection. The story in 'My Great Grandfather's Note-Book' is simple enough; but it has a complete and pleasing interest, independently of the singular life-likeness of the delineation. It is a tale of old times, in which manly self-control and benevolence are seen labouring to overcome the bitterness of disappointed affections,—which, at the end, after the moral victory has been already completed, are crowned with an unexpected return. The scene is laid in the region which we have been describing; and we are introduced to it by the author in his own person. On a visit to the home of his childhood, in an old house full of the relics of other generations, he finds a faded parchment register, in which the "great grandfather"—a physician, who passed in his day for a sort of conjuror in that wild district—had set down the history of his life, keeping its records on a principle curious enough. This was, to write down minutely the events of a certain period, and then close them for a given number of years, proceeding the while with another division, and so on,—returning to reperuse the story of each successive period at a later stage of the career, when its fears and hopes should have received their sentence from Time. The narrative here introduced consists of one such section,—relating the return of the Doctor from college to his native hills, his establishment as a housekeeper, his settlement and practice as a physician, with the record of his love and its repulse, describing how he strove to forget his grief in worthy occupations, and at last showing how he was rewarded for this struggle. The picture—whether we regard the wholesome and generous feeling it displays, or the masterly way in which every little incident of a bygone time is presented to the reader with unaffected truth of manner and costume—may be praised as one of the most ingenious and engaging that can well be imagined.

The miniature touches, however, with which it is painted render it impossible to impart a good idea of its effect by extracts. In a piece of this kind, the spirit of the whole exists in a series of slight traits by the connexion and progress of which the life of the subject is produced; and this is apt to escape from any fragment torn from the context. A passage or two may be quoted rather as a specimen of Stifter's manner than in evidence of the general merit of his writings; only to be fully appreciated on a complete perusal—which we can heartily recommend to the reader in the present instance.

The visit to the old house in the woodland region "above Pirling" recalls the writer's childhood in strange reminiscences. Traditions of the old Doctor had grown faint by that time; but they still clung in those years to certain neglected relics.

Of these I must say something, as in earlier years they were to me a source of secret delight mingled with terror. But strangely enough, on going very far back, I find it was mere old frippery that first impressed me so deeply, not such things as now attract my notice. There, far away in the mist of childhood, is a black waistcoat which then seemed to me quite a mysterious affair. I seem at this moment to hear the folks wondering and exclaiming how in these days no such imperishable "Levantine" is any longer woven; and how one ought to treasure up and prize the old stuff. Then, amongst our toys, there

used to be tumbled about an old faded feather from some cap, sadly broken in the spine;—from amidst the shavings and splinters of the fire-wood shed there would peer out at times an axle flayed to the bone,—in the garden the roots of angelica still continued growing on, in spite of all attempts to extirpate them,—on this side of it there stood a hoary trunk whose only two remaining green boughs still yearly bore the blackest bird cherries, and in autumn strewed the ground with blood-red leaves;—then there were two sky-blue carriage wheels, which when a boy I once tried to wash clean, the ploughs and harrows usually thrown over them having covered them all over with mud. Besides these, in the attics and barns there was still left undisturbed (the saying went that the Doctor had married a young lady of family) all kinds of old matters unknown to the present inhabitants, that probably might not all belong to his time: but whenever among the legitimate utensils of the house there appeared anything strange fashioned that nobody could explain, it was always said "That has been the Doctor's"—for although we greatly honoured his memory as our richest ancestor, yet one and all were in private persuaded that he must have been crazy.

We shall now take a passage or two from the Doctor's own Diary; in which the character of such an ancient record, with all its simple jottings of the progress from day to day of a busy life, is preserved with an air of reality almost deceptive. He is here engaged, in the interval of professional duties, with the construction of his bachelor dwelling on the skirts of the woodland.—

In this spring (he says after describing the progress made in the same way by a neighbour—the father of his mistress) I went on myself with my building again. As we had already a sufficient supply of stone collected, the garden wall was commenced. The dear promising young fruit trees that I had got planted throve very well in the soft spring weather, which was generally warm and moist; the leaves, indeed, were almost too large and dark-coloured for the age of the plants, and the shoots were luxuriant and in a short time spread out to a great breadth all round the little stems. The vegetable-plots, too, the first I had got sown, made a fair wide show of green in the sunshine. The flowers, viz., rose bushes, elder, and others, all began to stir themselves and bud on every side. Concerning tulips, and touching the growth of hyacinths from seed, with pinks and other like flowers, I had yet to take counsel with the dealer in Gurfeld before these could be tried, for all cannot be done at once. The rooms in the upper story were all to be arranged this summer, provided with stoves, and otherwise finished; so that I could now begin to think of adorning them with furniture. I was minded to set apart all the rooms on that floor for my own dwelling:—that is to say, the corner one, to which there is a way up through the red garden door, whereof I always carry the key about me, shall be my bedroom, as it is even now; but the furnishing, indeed, must be quite otherwise ordered hereafter. Besides the bed, there must be in it all kinds of fittings for writing and for books, so that I may be able to attend to my business at once without disturbance. Immediately adjoining shall be the proper writing, and also a dwelling apartment. It may truly be a matter of many years before I shall be able to order the making and carving of the writing desk, the plan of which I meditate, whereupon I have now been scheming and drawing and making alterations for some years past, and of which the beginning even is not yet come to pass. But it will come in time, and I will myself make designs for the drawers, which shall be worked out accordingly. Then shall the other chamber be so appointed and arranged that you may pass through from one to the other. The octagon chamber, which I have had built with a special design, where the two sides of the house meet, is like a chapel, and might, if need be, serve for one. The room for eating when I am alone, or when guests are with me, shall be on the ground floor, to the left of the principal staircase that leads up from the court, and where is the passage to the right hand by which you go to the kitchen and to the store-room. By the other door, which is lower down the court, and from whence also a stair goes up into the house, past the bed-room of Thomas, who sleeps near my own chamber,—near to this door there shall be made a room in the direction of the garden, behind the small one that Gottlieb now has; in the which room I will have set up wainscoting in fair pannels, with all manner of carved work, which is my delight. Peradventure, I thought, should the Almighty bless my labours, I may have many chambers thus pannelled, which is so fair an adornment. Next to Cajetan's room, and at the corn loft and carriage shed, there must be made certain additions also, because of the new field I had bought myself lately. Alas! everything in the whole upper floor ought to have been finished in the first summer: and now, while I am writing this, and the third summer is here already, there is little to be found there but the white window curtains which Maria, my old housekeeper, brought me herself, and the which I accepted as her gift in good part, seeing that she besought me so earnestly. When will all the things be finished in designing which I have taken so much pleasure?

One of the more striking passages in the Diary is a description of the effect on the forests in winter of continuous rain falling in a temperature below the freezing point. The tremendous character of this phenomenon—which may perhaps have been witnessed by the author—is displayed in a series of scenes in the highest degree natural and impressive. The whole is too long for extract: the good Doctor setting down circumstantially the whole passages of the day, from his starting at daybreak in a carriage to visit his patients, to the fearful night hour when the road through the forest became impassable. The small fragment that we can afford of the story of the closing part of the day will give but a faint notion of the skill with which this winter tragedy is gradually drawn out, and of the manner in which by a series of unpretending touches the interest in an awful spectacle of the mute terrors of Nature is raised to the highest point.

The Doctor, after a long circuit over roads growing more dangerous every hour, at length takes his way homeward. All day the rain has been silently falling, and freezing on everything as it fell. The forest, through which his road lies, is now beginning to yield to its icy burden:

When we came to the spot where we should have begun to drive through the overhanging wood, my Thomas drew up. We saw standing close before us a very slender fir tree, bowed into a complete ring, and forming an arch over our path, such as men use to make in honour of an Imperial entry. It is unspeakable what a splendour and weight of ice hung from the trees. The pin-leaved trees* were standing like candelabra, from which innumerable tapers, of a size passing belief, were depending in a reversed position. These tapers all glittered with a silvery shine; the candelabra were of silver too, but not all standing erect—on the contrary, many of them were already inclined in different directions. The cause of the crackling which we had before heard in the air was now made known to us: it was not in the atmosphere, it was now close at hand. Throughout the whole depth of the forest it went on without ceasing, as the twigs and branches kept breaking off and falling to the earth. This was all the more awful, inasmuch as everything else stood motionless; amidst the whole glitter and shimmer not a twig, not the needle-point of a pine-leaf stirred—except that, on looking up again at a bent tree, it might be seen that it was gradually being bowed down lower by the dragging weight of the icicles. We paused, and looked on—it is hard to say whether more in admiration or in fear to go forward amidst the strangeness of the thing. Our horse, it may be, shared this feeling in something of the like measure: for the poor brute, drawing its feet cautiously in, one after the other, backed the sledge by repeated pushes to some distance.....While we were yet standing there and looking on—we had not yet either of us spoken a word—we once more heard the same fall of which we had already twice noticed the report before. Now, however, it was quite evident from whence it came. A sharp crash, well nigh like a scream, came first; then there followed a brief groaning, rushing, and stripping noise:—and then the dull thundering fall with which a mighty trunk was cast to the ground. The report went like a roar through the wood, and through the mass of the smoking branches; with this there was also a tinkling and a twinkling, as if an infinite quantity of glass were being shaken and rattled about;—then all was once more as before: the trees stood silently pointing upwards in their rows, nothing was seen to stir, and the interrupted rustling went on again. It was noticeable enough when a bough or a twig, or a piece of icicle fell down close beside where we were standing:—you did not see from whence it came, but only the sudden gleam and flash of its descent, and heard the rebound; without perceiving the spring upwards of the released and lightened branch overhead:—and then the motionless stiffness seemed to continue as before.

The Doctor and his man have to turn back, and at last hardly reach their home on foot by a circuitous way. In the night it begins to thaw.—

After awhile Thomas, who also had taken his meal and changed his clothes, came up into my room, and said that the people from the neighbouring houses were coming together, and all in great dismay. I put on a thick coat, and, with the help of a staff, got along over the ice to the other houses. It was already grown quite dark, only that the ice on the ground gave out a dubious reflection, like the light from snow. From the feeling of the rain on the face, it might be known that it was thawing: and I was also aware of this from the moisture on the hand with which I managed my mountain-staff. The noise had grown louder in the darkness:—it was now to be heard all around us, from places unto which the eye could no longer reach, like the roaring of distant waterfalls. The sound of breaking also was even more and more distinct; as if a mighty army was in march, or a great battle going on, but without the cries of the fighting men. As I drew nearer to the houses, I could see the people standing, and that the black mass of the group had drawn off apart from the dwellings into the midst of the snow, and was not standing at the doors or along the walls. "Ah, Doctor, help! Ah, help, Doctor!" some of them cried out, as they saw me coming, and knew me by my gait.—"I cannot help you. God is great and wonderful in all his works—he will help and save," said I, as I drew near to them. For awhile we stood together, and hearkened to the noises. After some time I learned from their discourse that they feared lest, during the night, their houses should be crushed in. I said to them, that in trees, especially where, as with us, bristly-leaved evergreens a bound, the falling water accumulates on every twig, and between the smallest shoots and spikelets, in indescribable quantities, and thus, in such a strange frost as was now prevailing, being congealed, does by continued incessant increase, tugging at the boughs, pull down by its weight the tufts and stalks, twigs and branches, and at last bow down and break the whole tree. But that from a roof whereon the smooth coat of snow is lying, nearly all the water runneth away; the rather as the outer surface of the ice is smooth, and thereby encourages the flow down. That they need but pull down some bits of the ice from the roofs with their hooked poles, and they would then see to how slight a thickness the coat of ice was able to grow on these sloping planes. On the trees there are innumerable hands dragging them down, as it were, at countless numbers of hairs and arms:—on the house, all goes slidingly towards the edge of the roof, from whence it hangs down in icicles, which either have no power, or break off of themselves, or may be struck down from below. In this manner I comforted them; and they comprehended the matter, which had only so confounded them because they had never experienced the like in such mighty force before now.

In a later sketch, entitled 'Abdias the Jew,' the author has shown with what skill he can identify quite foreign scenery and modes of life by the same assiduous pencilling of

* The German language, which is altogether far richer than ours in vernacular forest terms, distinguishes the two chief forms of trees by the expressive words, *nadel-holz*, or *needlewood*—applied to those which, like the pine, larch, &c., have their foliage aculeated in tufts or beards,—and call *laub-holz*, or *leafwood*, the verdure of which grows in expanded leaves, like the lime, birch, &c.

details. The story, however, is ill proportioned,—and the close so abrupt, after a most elaborate beginning, that the effect is like that of a highly finished doorway leading into mere vacant space.

The other pieces in these volumes are—'The Condor,' a mere extravaganza—'Field Flowers,' in which a love story is made the vehicle of charming descriptions of Austrian scenery—'The Village on the Heath,' rather a rhapsody than a tale of the influence of natural objects on a self-trained peasant poet, who returns, after years of study and foreign travel, to share the humble condition of his parents and bury a disappointed love in their hamlet. All these are early attempts. The 'Hochwald' is a romantic tale of the troubles of the Thirty Years' War in the mountain region which we have described. It abounds with most delicious pictures of forest solitude,—but the thread of the story is unskilfully wound up. The 'Narrenburg' is a more modern view of the same region, connected with the strange fortunes and traditions of an eccentric race of nobles, to whom an heir is discovered in the person of a wandering stranger, long after the supposed decay of the stock. The description of the castle and of its inmates is fanciful, and at times impressive, but dashed with a certain extravagance; the effect of which, however, is softened by some charming village love passages in the story of the modern heir. In the fourth volume, besides 'Abdias the Jew,' there is the 'Old Seal,'—a romance of the present day, the principal events of which take place in Vienna,—ending with the sacrifice of a violent passion for a mysterious mistress, at the dictates of a rather overstrained nicety of honour. The last piece is 'Marosheli,' the only Hungarian subject in the collection: in which are given some vivid pictures—evidently drawn in great part from life—of the state and possessions of the enlightened Magyar noble of the present day; with vivid sketches of the riches of the land and of the people whom the great proprietors are now raising from a nearly savage condition into a happier race of agriculturists and shepherds. These will be read with peculiar interest, owing to the developement given by recent political events to the national independence of Hungary.

From a writer who on his first appearance has displayed in considerable perfection such qualities as may be admired in all these pieces, much will be expected. If he continue to make a good use of his peculiar talents, we shall look for future works from his pen in which the defects we have had to notice may be avoided and the powers we have praised still further developed. Of this we have the better hope from a genial and healthy spirit in all his compositions, attesting the presence of that kindly poetical vein from which the best fruits in any gracious art may be anticipated.

Phrenology; in Relation to the Novel, the Criticism, and the Drama. Ollivier.

That this treatise can hardly have been written by man, woman or child in a state of even average "lucidity" must be obvious to the meanest capacity. It is true that we should find it difficult to name the organs mapped out on those geographical-looking busts in the study of which, twenty years ago, sanguine people discovered a certain cure for every bad passion and shabby propensity: but, admitting our imperfect knowledge of our author's language, we still think that he uses his technicology in a manner which will present difficulties even to the initiated. "To know," says he, "is not to think." Let us add, that "To know is not to write." But from the midst of much that is "mysterious and hieroglyphical" a plain fact or two may be picked out; also definitions which

seek through the world, are not met with elsewhere.

Let us quote a very few. To begin.—

"Among the pious and estimable, there are two classes of anti-novelists: 1st. Those who are such from educational bias and sectarian prejudice. 2nd. Those who, with a lymphatic temperament, have been little educated; who, also, have much Cautiousness, Conscientiousness, and Causality; and little Ideality, Imitation, and Concentrativeness. The aversion of either class is ascribable to personal deficiencies."

The above paragraph is respectfully recommended to the Society of Friends,—on whose statute-book stands a protest against all Fiction. Henceforward every amply-brimmed beaver and drab bonnet is ticketed as belonging to one lacking certain organs!

The next passage may be of use to young persons about to enter life. Possibly Mr. George Cruikshank may be tempted to illustrate the "awkwardly-important juvenile" whose awful end is therein described.—

"As ominously as of one borne away by wild horses, may we augur of him whose feelings monotonized in sphere, untamed by discipline, has been for years secluded to a desert of privacy—feelings which, in a season of random, uncivilized expansion, hurry away the awkwardly-important juvenile, who, ambitious of a matured recklessness, aims with large expectations at the small eminence of being 'a man-about-town;' becoming soon the sponge's well-drained spoil and harlot's ill-mated gull—sometime the lavish, welcome, obtrusive patron; presently the needy, avoided, skulking adventurer—the hope of whose prosperity is the dice and the bottle—the despair of whose adversity is the razor, the pistol, or the river."

Here is something concerning unsuccessful dramatists which ought to be of value to the Syncretic Society. Speaking of authors who have failed, in writing for the stage (amongst others Dryden and Fielding), our Phrenologist takes his compass, and assures us that—

"Their heroes and heroines were, probably, intellectual skeletons, who loved or hated, grieved or rejoiced, in the precisest syntax! They told rather than showed their feelings to the auditory. But a play for the stage must be constructed in recognition of the cerebral organs, active, not in the solitary reader, but in public audiences."

Q.E.D. But for this sore a plaster may be found by those who read further: since, in the next page, we learn that—

"Phrenology will communicate to the fictionist's frigid fancies the glow of truth."

Possibly, Mr. Harness, or Mr. Payne Collier, or Mr. Knight will undertake the heavy task of laying the following memorial on a great reputation in a state of decay before a certain literary society.—

"Shakspere, like Howard, fell short of his high calling from imperfect knowledge. He depicts mental faculties acting in relation to objects which, beneath 'Time's effacing fingers' are fast losing the significance and influence imputed to them by himself and his contemporaries. Conscientiousness, Veneration, and Benevolence have now more wide and universal sympathies, and are ceasing to respond to the old drama's narrow morality of making kings and nobles excel or sin, *par excellence*, as if the feelings of the soul were as exclusively theirs, by law established, as lands and station. Self-esteem, Combativeness, and Destructiveness, checked by moral sentiment and intelligence, now, not as formerly, reluctantly incline to 'glorious war,' and are fast ceasing to sympathize with it, either as wisdom in politics, manliness in society, or eloquence in fiction. Much that is now felt to constitute the ultra-romance of Shakspere's page was unexaggerated reality in the practice, or orthodoxy in the belief, of his contemporaries. Witches, such as Macbeth's, were, even by the good and wise, once deemed a certainly existing agency, but linger now only as the bugbears of an unruly nursery, or the fable of a peasant's fireside."

What follows is even harder to bear.—

"It is respectfully submitted, that had Shakspere known Phrenology, he would not, probably, have taken on loan and at second hand plots devised by others, nor have erected his noble intellectuo-moral superstructures on the mean propensual basis of predecessors. His chief excellence would not have rested, as now, in the theatre it does, on the analysing and revealing of thoughtful felons and majestic malefactors, such as 'Richard the Third,' 'Shylock,' 'Macbeth,' 'Othello,' the moody amiably murderous 'Hamlet,' and the propensually doting 'Lear.'

We have no organ that explains "*propensually doting.*" What *does* it mean?

But enough of this fooling,—and too much of the folly which, according to the Wise Man's wisdom, could be dealt with in no other fashion.

Amymone. A Romance of the Days of Pericles. By the Author of 'Azeth the Egyptian.' 3 vols. Bentley.

Miss Lynn—who signs her name to her Dedication and Preface, though she withholds it from the title-page—flies at high game. Last year she gave us a gorgeous picture of Egypt [see *Athen.* No. 1004]; now she unrolls before us the varied aspects of Grecian life. There is perhaps in the wide domain of history no epoch which would more severely task the abilities of a novelist than the age of Pericles. Success in the attempt to paint it is almost hopeless:—there is credit enough in having failed as Miss Lynn has failed, for we know of scarcely a writer who could have better succeeded. Let the reader consider for a moment the difficulties of the enterprise. In the first place, our idea of the Greeks is not, like that of the Egyptians, a mere abstract one which will accommodate itself to almost all the particulars that the novelist may furnish:—it is, on the contrary, precise and particular. We know enough about the former to correct any blunders into which a writer may fall,—while we know too little to be familiar and at home with them. In the second place, the moral life of ancient Greece is separated from our own by an abysm so wide and deep, that it is only by great effort that we can overleap and picture it to our imaginations. A different religion,—different, very different morality,—and those differences of feeling and of sentiment which springing from ethnic causes widely demarcate the Southern from the Northern race—all these constitute an irreconcileable division. Not to mention topics less approachable, let the difference we speak of be appreciated by such minor (but not less significant) examples as the following.—With the Greek treachery was a virtue. The very gods inculcated it (*Soph. Electra*, v. 36)—Again, an accuser was required to show that he had some *personal* motive in making his accusation—otherwise he would have been held as an informer: this personal feeling being the very thing which would most incline *us* to receive an accusation with suspicion. Then, the feeling of love, which, with its consequences, so deeply influences our modern domestic life, had in it nothing refined or spiritual to the Greek.—In fact, on so many points may we say that the virtues of the Greeks are not our virtues, their feelings not our feelings, their beliefs not our beliefs, that we could not sympathize with the creations of a novelist who should succeed in accurately representing the moral life of that people.

Some modern writers have endeavoured to disprove the general opinion with respect to the idea of love entertained by the Greeks: an opinion supported we must think by an overwhelming mass of evidence, against which they have no evidence to bring—they only bring their persuasion. They can prove indeed that the Greeks were passionate, and that they ex-

pressed their passion in strong language. But the question never was—Did they share the passions common to mankind? but, Did they exalt these by that respectful tenderness, that mysterious sentiment of intercommunion of soul with soul, which characterize the love of moderns? Miss Lynn has espoused this view, for her purposes. The love in her book—and there is "something too much" of it—is all intensely modern, and as exalted as the most romantic reader could desire. We do not notice this as matter for blame, but as showing one of the insuperable difficulties of her task. Had she represented Greek feelings and Greek ideas her book would have lost its romance interest:—she has animated the people with the modern spirit, and, as a consequence, it is in so far inaccurate. One great anachronism runs throughout. When we praise, therefore, the laborious preparation of materials and the unusual skill with which these materials have been here moulded, we are awarding praise to the writer rather than to her work. The archer in Virgil, like Locksley's father, "drew a good bow"—but he aimed at the stars, and his arrows were spent upon the air. It is as a trial of strength more than as a work of Art that this romance is remarkable,—and it would be signal injustice not to acknowledge the strength displayed.

The ordinary routine of life, what the Greeks did, what they were, what they ate and drank, and in what houses they lived are here rendered in a masterly style; as free from pedantry as the graceful conversation of a woman,—as minute and accurate in detail as the studied dissertation of an archæologist. The descriptions have great power of diction and affluence of rhetoric; but they seem deficient in picturesqueness, because too glowingly and ideally coloured. It is the Athens of *books* which stands represented therein,—skilfully represented, no doubt, but yet wanting the peculiar stamp of truth and reality. To explain our meaning by an illustration:—if Miss Lynn had to describe a brick wall she would bring very vividly before us the bright red bricks and unblemished lines of mortar; but we should miss the stains of colour on the bricks, the rough edges and crumbling places of mortar which characterize the real wall. Or let us say that the Athens which is represented in 'Amymone' is in its freshness and unstained brilliance,—the Athens of the stage when the costumes are in their newest gloss.

There is very little story in 'Amymone;' and that little used only as a means of exhibiting the varied aspects, public and private, of an Athenian's life. To cultivated readers no lack of attraction will be found,—but we question whether the ordinary circulating library student will find much food in the book. The characters are various, and some of them such as a less daring pencil would have shrunk from drawing: for instance, Pericles, Alcibiades, Sophocles, Socrates, Phidias, Anaxagoras, and Aspasia. We cannot but think Miss Lynn has suffered her intense admiration for greatness to stand in place of the power of adequately depicting it. She has crowded her pages with brilliant names,—but has made the difficulty of her task more obvious by the indifferent manner in which for the most part these names are supported. With regard to some of them she might have freely taken the novelist's licence—profiting by the comparative obscurity in which their characters are shrouded; such, for example, as Anaxagoras and Sophocles. [Let us observe, by the way, that the 'Antigone' of the latter was not written till he had reached ninety,—and it was an oversight to speak of it in 'Amymone;' and that by a similar forgetfulness the 'Eumenides' is attributed to Sophocles.] If, however, any one person of that epoch is thoroughly known to us—mind, manner, and person—it is Socrates. After the portraits painted by Plato and Xenophon, such a feeble characterless attempt as that here presented seems inexplicable. Why deal with Socrates at all if not to draw some graphic picture of him?—why not at least give us the traits already given by Xenophon and Plato? Alcibiades no one will recognize. Pericles is a mind—not a man; Phidias an abstract idea; Aspasia an impersonation of conjugal tenderness. Without entering here into the vindication of Aspasia which Miss Lynn has attempted—fighting, as it seems to us, somewhat with shadows—we may remark that even accepting her account of Aspasia's position and innocence, we still should require some indication of her hetaira-*training* at Miletos. Miss Lynn's Aspasia is in no way distinguished from any other high-minded, loving woman; but *the* Aspasia of history, though she may have been all this, was also a woman who had been educated in a peculiar school, and there learnt accomplishments which to other Greek women were wholly denied. These should have been brought forward by the artist. Perhaps no single character could the novelist have chosen which could more aptly have introduced the reader to the great distinctions that exist between modern and Athenian domestic life than that of a Hetaira. We are bound to say that it was a delicate and difficult subject for a lady to treat:—yet it might have been done with all delicacy and at the same time with graphic force. The Hetairæ were a class of women distinguished from others not merely by their position in life, but, as we have said, by their whole education. Lesbos and Miletos were the great centres from whence issued these accomplished but dangerous women—Greece's luxury and her ruin. "The Hetairæ," said Demosthenes, "are meant to promote the enjoyment of life;" and as an Athenian's enjoyment generally implied some artistic element, these Hetairæ received an artistic culture such as was bestowed on no one else.

We have spoken of Miss Lynn's dexterous use of antiquarian lore; and will give a specimen which will exhibit not only her plastic power, but also that affluence of diction to which we have alluded.—

"Not far from Athens, about an hour's easy ride from the Acropolis, stood the large farm or country house of Crethon, the Athenian noble. It was a simple, unpretending dwelling of unburnt brick, its only ornament being a rude wooden portico, used as a frame-work for the matting of sweet-scented flowers which climbed up the slender columns and wound through the open lattice-work. The roof was flat, formed of large beams laid on without cement; though the pointed roof was the latest, as the most elegant, fashion; but the old Eupatrid was emphatically one of the conservative school, and it mattered little to him who adopted or invented changes; for in the cut of his kiton and the fashion of his worship, alike, he walked in the hallowed ways of his forefathers, and turned aside neither for custom nor for gain. The house, embowered in its own grove of silver firs, olives, Pelasgian laurels, fruit trees and flowering shrubs, stood on the first ascent of Mount Hymettos, to the south of Athens. It faced the north; the favourite aspect for farms when situate on hill sides. Not far off was the fountain of Callia, with its graceful temple of Aphrodite to sanctify its spring; and beautifully the tall Ionic columns gleamed out from among the dark and shining green, fit architectural types of the lovely goddess they enshrined! For all things, both of Nature and of Art, possess a harmony and a likeness with each other by which they become transcripts, so to speak, in the different spheres of their being. It was a beautiful thought, that of building up a shrine to the Mother of Love in this fair spot of earth. It was one among many proofs of the Hellene's belief in the intimate connexion between physical and spiritual life, between earth and heaven, NATURE and GOD. And wherever there was a greener plot, a wider-spreading tree, or brighter fountain bubbling up through the moss, rose some small fane or altar to the nymphs, or rustic gods, or bright Olympian deities: the Grecian speech of thankfulness for the beauties of nature, which are earth's truest divinities. From the gardens of Crethon's villa might be seen the mighty city. Athens, the place of earth's noblest sons, the hearts from whence flowed out her bravest blood; Athens, which was civilized while Arcadia still offered up human sacrifices, where hospitality became almost proverbial, and which, fostered under Cecrops and perfected under Pericles, was now the grandest city beneath the Sun-god's rays. The very stirring of her plane and olive trees was visible in the clear dawn; the hum of her countless life might be heard through the still air. There stood the Acropolis with her statues, shrines, and offerings; with her glorious temples, the noblest yet to come. But though no Propylea as yet opened their brazen gates to the thronging multitude, no Parthenon, replacing and surpassing the ancient Hecatompedon, as yet inclosed the virgin goddess in all its finished splendour, yet the Erechtheion held within its Ionic circle the mystic statue of the Athene Polias, that form of the city's guardian which fell from heaven, as a sign from Zeus of favour and of love; and the rising sun kissed the lips of the Phoibos of Pheidias. The Pandrosion, with its graceful portico of panathenaic caryatides, contained the sacred olive-tree which Athene produced when she contended with Poseidon for the honour of being that city's protector; also the holy fount which the sea-god caused to flow at his bidding when he smote the earth in anger at Jove's daughter. The olive-tree had been burnt by the Persians, and apparently destroyed; but, lo! the next night it had sprouted forth more verdant and vigorous than before; a sign of the indestructibility of that which comes from the gods, a mark of the immortality of a life whose roots are in heaven! It was the parent of the twelve sacred trees in the groves of the Academia, near the temple of Athene; and these again produced the olives in the Cephisian plain, which in their turn produced all that grew in Attica. Little wonder then that stringent law, which proclaimed death to him who, without sufficient reason, should hew one of Attica's olive-trees to the ground! The Erechtheion was not only wonderful for its beauty of construction; it contained not only that blackened Zeus-given statue, but the bones of Erechthonios, whose birth was so mysterious and inexplicable, reposed beneath its sod; the golden lamp, with its asbestos wick of Carpasian flax, which, once supplied with oil, could burn for a whole year round, and the brazen palm-branch suspended above it to serve as a funnel for the smoke, both made by the young artist Callimachos, but honoured from their perfectness as if hallowed by time; the folding-stool of Daidalos; the strange old Pelasgic statue of Hermes before the door now hidden in myrtle boughs; were the oldest or most beautiful things which the sanctuary of Athene Polias contained. Add to these the sacred serpent, mysterious emblem of an elder worship, and the silver-footed throne of the Persian king, taken at Salamis; and it might well be said to contain the most splendid as the most mystic trophies of the spiritual and worldly dominion of Athens. * * If art had done little for Crethon's simple dwelling, nature had given her all, prolonging the keen joys of childhood even through manhood and through age. This young morning of Munychion was scented with no rich perfume of Arabia, no languid incense steeped the soul in its intoxication, overpowering the senses with that dreamy voluptuousness which leaves neither power for thought nor will for action; but newly-cut hay, large beds of thyme over which the bees were droning their murmuring hum, heaps of clover freshly cropped, roses, violets, narcissuses, oleanders, jasmine, primroses, and honeysuckles, all vied which should pour most sweet perfume, nature's dearest incense, on the air. Oh! one breath of that fresh May morning, fraught with such innocent and intense pleasures, was better than ages passed in the voluptuous delights of a luxurious city. Nature has good gifts in store for her darlings; and they who worship

her aright may kiss them from her hands at will, and treasure them in their hearts, if they be earnest, simple, and loving, to bring forth a future of serenity that shall never fail. Two small altars were in the court; one was dedicated to Hermes, the other to that god whose statue Miltiades had placed for gratitude below the rock of the Acropolis, the Arcadian Pan who had wrought so well for Athenian glory at Marathon. Behind lay the garden, yard, and meadows, filled with favourite plants and flowers for the bees, ponds and enclosures for the fowls, sweet herbage for the cattle, and plots of clover and of richer grass for the milch-cows. Here were no beds of useless flowers trimly kept and carefully nurtured; but the daisies, oxlips, buttercups, and violets, the creeping speedwell and the golden cowslip that studded the grass, came there, scattered from the full lap of an unheeded nature, given by the very gods to be the solace and the companions of men. The undulations of the ground were covered with a tapestry of thyme and other low growing herbs; and all about were plants that might have bloomed on Mount Helicon itself, their powers of healing were so divine. But no roses paled by art, no virgin lily blushing like a youthful Bacchante from the red wine in which it had been steeped, no strangely shaped fruits, deformed, grotesque, and travestied at will, mocked their original loveliness. Two large citron trees in common jars, whose foliage shaded the portico and strayed along the flat roof were the only copies of that modern luxuriousness, now so common, which Crethon had adopted. One of those to whom Solon was as a god, and his laws divine decrees, whose blood had warmed at the history of the Marathonian field, that latest of earth's days wherein gods had fought for men, and heroes had been canonized to glory, whose hand had been raised at Salamis, fighting side by side with Æschylus, he regarded the present generation with all its art, beauty, poetry, and refinement, as degenerate from the true glory of Attica, and lower than the renown of the past. And he would not have exchanged his simple and conservative life for all the gold of Pactolos, for all the silver of Laurion, were they to be gained by adoption of the present progressive system, which seemed to him effeminate in its object and blasphemous in its career. Sheds facing the north were filled with the high-bred horses of Thessaly, the large strong steeds from the Median country, and fine brood mares from Elis; with draught mules, asses, oxen, and cattle for the knife, sleek young heifers which had brought forth young once into the world. The duck-ponds were netted over for the better preservation of the rarer breeds; the same precaution was used for the wild birds of the woods and marches, which had been captured, as Midas the Phrygian captured the satyr, by pouring wine into their springs. The most valuable of the barn-door fowl had come from Egypt, and were wholly black: they were protected from evil and magic by the juice of certain herbs, and were rendered prolific by the green leaves of the cystus, which were mingled with their food. Large cages, or rather rooms, were crowded with beautiful singing-birds; dove-cots were filled with their gentle ashen-coloured broods; and peacocks, pheasants, and all kinds of foreign birds were kept in shrubberies, artificial islands, or closed pens. Add to these the apiaries, or bee-worlds, and Crethon's farm was a very mine of rural wealth and luxury. * * The house was entered by a porch; but no crabbed porter-slave chained to his settle, nor fierce dog crouching in his kennel, denied the visitor entrance; and instead of 'Beware the dog,' these words, 'Ye are welcome,' were placed above the door. The chambers were furnished simply but substantially. The hangings were native Athenian; the carpets plain and few; the furniture of rude construction. There were no banquetting-rooms round a spacious court; no chambers for revellers, jesters, parasites, and hetairai; but the rooms were appropriated for spinning and carding the wool piled up in them, for containing dried figs, grapes, and olives, dressed and untanned skins, cheese, corn, apples, and winter herbs, hams from Cyrene and Phrygia, melons strung in festoons, and vegetables hung up to dry. In Crethon's eyes they were of more worth than the masterpieces of Pheidias or Panainos! Admirably in union with this scene was the owner of these possessions; and only so much the more strongly marked in him was the simplicity which he had preserved in all about him. He had long since left Athens, disgusted with political life when the foundations of the venerable Hill of Mars were sapped, and the court over which Athene herself had once presided was destroyed by the democratic movement. Since then he had always resided on his farm; and old age found him there, a brave, upright, and honourable man; and time seemed to hallow him, not deface. His very faults were virtues, and belonged to his age and antique nobleness; and he had done ill to have bartered them for more modern or more dazzling good. His dress was plain and of antiquated fashion. He wore a long kiton of white linen, in spite of the example of Pericles, who had introduced, as more convenient and manly, the short woollen Doric shirt, using it merely as an under garment, whereas with Crethon it was his only robe, except when travelling. It was bordered with a purple stripe, and had but one sleeve; his left arm was bare, brawny and muscular as it still was. It was fastened round his loins by a girdle concealed in the overlapping of the cloth. Over this kiton was now flung his himation, or blanket, as he was about to commence a journey. He wore simple wooden sandals, fastened with two leathern straps; his hair fell to his shoulders, confined by a small fillet or head-band, and his waving beard descended low upon his breast."

There are not many reflections in the book, but here is one worth extracting.—

"The most cherished virtues of an age are those whose antagonistic vices are the strongest. In rude times, when the law of might was the only rule, men, as beasts, took all that they might gain by power; the reaction produced the virtue of hospitality. The heroic veneration of age trod on the footsteps of the barbarian's deification of strength and vigour; and now, when a refined civilization has checked the natural impulses, it is well to cling fast by the affections, lest a false and dazzling refinement banish these too as over rude and rough."

One of the most striking passages in these volumes is the spirited description of the Olympic games—which makes the heart beat as we read it. —But we cannot afford further extract. Neither can we venture to promise Miss Lynn any increase of popularity from her present book. She must make up her mind to be content with an "audience fit though few."

The Worship of Genius. By Prof. C. Ullmann. Translated by L. Sandford. Chapman.

We are fond of striking at once to the heart of a book, and drawing up therefrom and exhibiting in a few brief propositions its spirit. This summary process becomes daily more expedient, from the peculiar nature of much of our translated literature. Systems of philosophy that a short while since were deemed not only "caviare to the million" but meat somewhat too substantial for even the strong-minded, have now passed into popular treatises of a serious character and commanded a circulation not a little startling to the unreflecting. Every new philosophical idea, consequently, becomes of more than usual importance, and its announcement gives rise to extended controversy. Time was when the phrase "worship of genius" would have passed as a rhetorical flourish:—now, because found in Strauss, and repeated by Schwab in his speech at the inauguration of the statue of Schiller, it is deemed necessary to limit its meaning with the utmost caution. This is done in a sentence employed as the epigraph of the volume before us:—"The worship of genius has its truth and its justice as opposed to something lower, but is untrue and unjust as opposed to something higher. It is beautiful and praiseworthy as a natural enthusiasm for the highest manifestations of the human intellect; but reprehensible and destructive as a substitute for the worship of God, and for the true living Christian faith."

Such is the central idea of the present volume, —which is sought to be further enforced by a translation of the author's essay 'On the Distinctive Character or Essence of Christianity.' We have no vocation for the religious part of the argument,—but there are some curious points in its more logical relation which provoke attention. Of these we shall confine ourselves to two.

One point is, the allegiance which Genius owes to Morals. Professor Ullmann opposes himself to those who would demand for it an immunity from ordinary obligations. He recognizes no such privilege, and rebukes a young poet for writing, "Poetry's signet is the brand of Cain." Men of genius, as such, he contends, stand neither above nor below the line of ordinary human responsibility in moral and religious matters. But this proposition the professor declines to enforce in any merely ascetic sense. He permits the Good to be approached through the Beautiful, since the two can never in essence be separated. "Much," he judiciously observes, "depends on our allowing every work of art to operate upon us as a whole, and submitting ourselves to the spirit of genius in its entireness. By this entireness alone can the effect which it aims at be comprehended; and details which, considered separately, bear perhaps the semblance of immorality, may, as subservient members of a higher organization, attain a perfectly moral character. If the work of art—the tragedy, for example—is to be an image or reflection of the world—an idealized reflection, it may be, but still a *reflection* of the actual world—then must *evil*, since it exists in reality, be presented also in the work of art. But the representation, while confined within the limits of the Beautiful, will be as far from corrupting or polluting a work of human art, as the actual evil in the world can destroy or pollute that sublime work of art; provided always, that in the artist and his work that spirit predominates which knows how to assign to evil and immorality their proper place, and to pronounce thereon, not in reflections or edifying speeches, but by the developement of the subject—the judgment of the eternal Nemesis. This, too, we have a right to demand from creative genius: —if it present the world to view, it must present also its highest order, and its inviolable laws; if it conduct us, like Dante, to the gulf of hell, it must afterwards lift us to the heights of paradise; if it paint the surface or the dark abyss of evil, we must at the same time perceive and learn thereby that the Divine and the Good are the true existences, the only permanently victorious principles."

Another point indicates considerable ingenuity. Men of genius appear at distant epochs of the world's history. They stand out as great exceptions to its ordinary manifestations,—as special evidences of Divine power. "Genius," says Schwab, "descends among us from the clouds, precisely when we least look for it." The writer just quoted enumerates this fact among his arguments for the personality of the Deity. Genius itself is with him what Bacon would have called "a prerogative instance" of such personality as a law of intelligent being.

"Genius is what it is entirely through that mysterious *something* which is called *personality*; it is no vague abstraction, power or spirit, but a living individual quality, operating from a definite centre; conscious, free and capable of self-regulation; exercising a stimulating, inspiring, governing influence over less powerful and original natures. Therefore, when we would do homage to a man possessing this gift, the only appropriate testimonial is the erection of a statue, which shall bring back to us, as far as possible, his bodily presence; whereas a foundation in his honour, such as would be very suitable in the case of a man of quiet usefulness, would be here wholly unsatisfactory. Yet this mysterious, fascinating attribute of genius—this *personal* influence,

is not self-created or appointed, but derived mediately or immediately from some higher source. Can we then believe this originating, superior cause—whether we choose to call it *law*, *power*, or *spirit*—to be *itself* without personality?"

Now, relative to these manifestations, the scientific problem to be solved is, whether there be a periodical law governing their appearance? Can they be calculated, as comets are? Our German theorists recognize in their succession "a pervading, wondrous *law*, a deep-thoughted *order*,"—also "the deepest, fullest, most conscious *design*, a *design* whose vastness is equalled only by the *power* which has called this law into operation." Prof. Ullmann says:—

"To regard the appearance of men of genius as mere chance, or dependent on material causes alone, will be impossible to any one who views man's history, not as a vast chaos, but as the scheme of an intelligent superintending Power. There remains, then, only this alternative: to refer the appearance of every single individual to a special act of divine will and creative energy; or to recognize, in the whole succession of such individuals, *one* great act of the same will, expressed in an eternal, inviolable law. Each supposition has much on its side; the former seems, at first, more honourable to God, as well as to men of genius, who thus appear to derive their being more directly from an act of free will on His part; the other corresponds more to the general course of Providence, and suggests more clearly the idea of a great spiritual choir, extending, in harmonious succession, through the whole history of human progress. If, however, we examine more closely, we shall find that the two sides of the dilemma are not contradictions, but different views of one great truth. Free will and necessity are, when used of God, two ways of expressing the same idea. Looking, according to our imperfect conceptions, at each separate manifestation of the Divine will, we may truly say, that by a special exercise of creative power, the heaven-born gift of genius has been bestowed on the world at such a period and among such a people. But we must guard well against representing to our minds the Divine will as a series of unconnected resolutions; it is, on the contrary, an all-embracing plan, eternal, unchanging: and thus the idea of a law, by which the periodical appearance of men of genius is regulated and fore-appointed, and the progressive intellectual development of the human race secured, harmonizes fully with what our previous conceptions would lead us to expect."

Granting, however, the existence of the law,—the question will remain whether it can be traced and calculated by experience. Mechanical certainty is at once given up. But the almost universal experience of mankind testifies to a certain regularity and impartiality with which the various intellectual endowments have been distributed. Every science and art has found individuals specially organized for its cultivation. "No age," says Prof. Ullmann, "has been over-burthened with talent, none has been wholly destitute; . . . and among those of more ordinary endowments, men of high creative genius appear from time to time at appropriate seasons;—thus, great occasions have never been wanting in great men; nor have great geniuses ever failed in finding fitting scope for their energies."

Such are the somewhat ingenious speculations which the thoughtful reader will find discussed in this little book. The style in which it is composed is easy and intelligible, though measured and meditated. Its existence in an English dress, with others of the same class, is, as we have already suggested, one of the significant phenomena of the present day. Mind is daily, in the week-day world about us, asserting its privileges and extending its liberties; freedom of discussion now prevails in fields of investigation where men before even trembled to think. Some error may for awhile originate in such unwonted liberty; but the ultimate operation of every kind of liberty is to correct the temporary evils that necessarily attend its first beginnings. These are more properly due to a time of transition than to the principle itself. We cannot but believe that the interests of Truth will be served by the mental awakening which already appears to justify some hopeful spirits in regarding the present as the dawn of a more philosophical age.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Gap of Barnesmore: a Tale of the Irish Highlands and the Revolution of 1668. 3 vols.—To get through 'The Gap of Barnesmore' the reader should be as courageous as Roland the Brave and outdo in obstinacy the Oliver who "did pummel" Lady Jeffers in her retreat of Castle Blarney. To ourselves, the rock is too steep, the path too labyrinthine, the wilderness too wild. We will gladly make over the adventure to younger pilgrims; since the best disposition to "set a stout heart to a stae brae" (as the Scotch proverb hath it) has failed to enable us to proceed far in this book. "Not content," says the writer affectedly, "with the daring step of laying our scene in Ireland, we have gone to the most remote extremity of the Island, as if to remove ourselves as far as possible from the effeminacy of fashionable romance. The reader will no doubt hope that our style and our sentiments may be as remote from it as our locality." The reader *may* hope. "Effeminate" the book may not generally be thought—neither fashionable, according to the fashions of 1688; but it is commonplace to the extreme,—and we fear that even if the author had perched on the Bell Rock, or scaled the Peak of Teneriffe, or (like Raymond the Romantic) gone down into the deepest Dalecarlian mine in search of originality and manliness, he would not have succeeded better. And since he has praised his own masculine vigour, we must ask whether the most sarsnet mystery of May Fair contains more lady-like writing than the following?—"Light and gentle be the slumbers of innocence and peace! Oh! never may such slumbers be disturbed by any rude sound of terror and alarm! Never may the sweet repose of the pure in heart and free in conscience be broken by the din of violence or startled by the voice of outrage or guilt!" Can words be sweeter? There are paragraphs, however, as well peppered as the above is sugared.—'The Gap,' we observe is advertised with many paragraphs of commendation, arrayed tail-wise (as children string their bits of newspaper when kite-flying is the pastime) to give the book air and buoyancy.

Specimens of Swedish and German Poetry. Translated by J. E. D. Bethune.—These specimens consist of smoothly executed translations of some of Esaias Tegner's Poems, and of Schiller's 'Maid of Orleans.' Mr. Bethune has not attempted Tegner's 'Frithiof'—a task of difficulty. He has, however, rendered 'Axel' into English metre with considerable success. In 'The Children of the Lord's Supper' he has discarded the dactylic hexameters of the original:—Mr. Longfellow's version sufficiently shows that they can be pleasingly used in English poetry. Mr. Bethune's blank verse copy is good in its way; but far inferior, in all respects, to Mr. Longfellow's reproduction. It is fair to the present translator to record, however, that he tried his hand at the hexameter—but having made proof of his incompetency in that measure, abandoned the experiment. Many of the poems in this collection have already received translation. It is, however, serviceable to have them thus brought together; and the volume, it may be mentioned, is so handsomely got up as to be ornamental to a library.

Memoir of the Rev. Henry Duncan, D.D. By the Rev. G. J. C. Duncan.—A life of the Founder of Savings' Banks must have interest;—that of Dr. Duncan has variety, action, and purpose. His claim to having established the great institution just mentioned refers of course to the system in its national and public character. Local attempts had been made previously to his enunciation of it as a general measure, independent, self-supporting and self-propagating. This system, since spread over the world, found its first developement at Ruthwell, in 1810,—was partially exemplified at Edinburgh,—and was fostered into activity at Kelso and Hawick in 1814. Dr. Duncan was a man of genius and perseverance; not without considerable taste in literature and the arts, and of large attainments in science. He was a discoverer as an antiquarian and a geologist. But the crowning attribute of his character was benevolence, regulated by a sense of justice and directed to objects of large scope and utility.

Discipline. By the Author of 'Letters to my Unknown Friends.' A little book fairly enough written,—and which may be accepted by most as a judicious friend.

Claudia and Pudens. By J. Williams, M.A.—The subject is fully described in the title-page,—as "an attempt to show that Claudia mentioned in St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy was a British princess." The writer seems inspired with a national enthusiasm to prove that "early in the first century of the Christian era there lived a royal princess of the British race who could vie with the high-born maidens of Rome and Athens." Of the manner in which the topic is treated, we need say no more than that the argument is elaborate and the style learned.

Ventilation Illustrated: a Tract for the Schools of Rich and Poor.—A popular summary of the requirements of the human frame in the way of fresh air, for the preservation of health—illustrated with numerous diagrams of the physical structure and of the dwelling,—well worthy of the careful perusal of all, and more especially of the poor and ill-instructed on these important social topics. It is issued by the "Metropolitan Working Classes Association for Improving the Public Health"—a paternity which will be a sufficient guarantee of its trustworthiness and recommendation of its utility.

Sketches of Protestantism in Italy: Past and Present. Including a Notice of the Origin, History and present State of the Waldenses. By Robert Baird, D.D. of New York.—The author of this work, as we learn from its preface, is known in his own country by his 'Religion in America:' the success of which incites him to undertake the task of preparing a work "correlative and corresponding on Europe." The volume here presented is the first instalment in liquidation of that self-imposed task, and similar ones are promised with little delay relating to France, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, &c. Judging, however, by the tone and caste of the specimen, we are by no means anxious to see its successors; and if they have already appeared on the other side of the Atlantic, we should pause before counselling any publisher to re-issue them on this. Dr. Baird is ill qualified for the grave and responsible duties of an historian, and his violent partizanship renders it impossible for him to write the history of sectarian religion. He is extra ultra-protestant. He can find nothing of good either in the forms or spirit of the Italian church. He professes to have just returned (1847) from Italy; but he ignores the movement now agitating that country from the Alps to the Straits of Messina. This is unfair, disingenuous. The spirit which he manifests is altogether reprehensible; and we fear there is too much of unreasoning illiberality still amongst us in certain quarters—the remains of old traditions and antagonisms, which the better feeling of the age repudiates—to make it desirable that fuel for our waning prejudices should be imported from the New World.

The Isle of Man; its History, Physical, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Legendary. By the Rev. G. Cumming.—The physical history of the island, as here given, is for the most part a reprint of papers communicated by the author to the Geological Society of London, and published in the Quarterly Journal of the Society. These are illustrated by coloured maps, exhibiting the strata, &c.,—and some lithographic drawings of remarkable geological formations, which in the present day are a disgrace to the art. By far the greater portion of the book is occupied by the author's favourite science;—and thus the volume will be found more useful to the geological tourist than to the traveller in quest of the civil or legendary history of the Isle of Man.

What has Religion to do with Politics? By D. R. Morier.—The title of this small work shows the grounds of its unfitness for notice in the *Athenæum*. We have only to observe that Mr. Morier writes temperately,—and that his object is to maintain that the interests of Government and of the country are

concerned in procuring for the people sound Christian education. The chapter on National Wealth contains observations on the duties as well as the rights of wealth.

Emigration, with Advice to Emigrants, especially those with small Capital. Addressed to the Society for Promoting Colonization. By Capt. Maconochie.—A brief but really admirable statement of the arguments for and against colonization in the ill-considered and unsystematic manner hitherto in use—touching all the points of real importance, but containing no surplusage of any kind. It is seldom that we have seen so much sound advice and practical information in so small a compass and unpretending a shape. Referring to the sad tale of failure and misfortune which has but too frequently arisen from the course of colonization in Australia, Capt. Maconochie assigns as the reasons,—the absence of any sort of equipoise between the amount of labour and the capital sent out—the present method of disposing of the Crown lands (which has been found so to foster the spirit of gambling that some of the colonies are almost hopelessly in debt. A recent despatch from Sir William Denison reports the debts of the settlers in Van Diemen's Land to be on the average 135*l.* for each family of 4½ persons)—the unfitness of the emigrants for their new way of life—the control which is assumed over them on the long voyage, and on landing, thereby diminishing the habit of self-reliance—and the fact of the emigrants arriving in the colony in large numbers. With regard to the prevailing theory as to the policy of Government disposing of colonial lands at a *minimum* rate, great differences of opinion exist amongst economists; but Capt. Maconochie, a man of theory and practice, has a right to develope his views. His other points obtain our ready assent. His proposed plan seeks to obviate these causes of failure. We cannot develope his views at length, but may usefully refer the inquirer interested in the subject to the pamphlet itself. It will amply repay perusal. On all such points of polity, Capt. Maconochie is a competent witness: his advice to emigrants with small capital—appended to the pamphlet—is sound and valuable.

The State of Man before the Promulgation of Christianity.—A little work written with more than usual care and talent. The author takes a cheerful view of man's condition prior to the great event mentioned in his title; and reviews the previous systems of civilization at considerable length and with much acumen. His estimate of the different values of the Stationary and Progressive systems is marked by sound judgment—particularly his observations on the manner in which the progressive necessarily becomes aggressive.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Her Majesty's Pianoforte and Harp Makers, MESSRS. ERARD, of 18, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, have also been honoured with the appointment of Makers to His Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, in consequence of a new improved Pianoforte, made by them to the order of His Royal Highness.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Abbott's (Rev. J.) Rollo at Work, 2nd edition, square, 1s. 6d. cl.
Abridgment of the Pupil-Teacher's English Grammar, square, 8d.
Arnold's (Rev. T. K.) Eclogæ Historicæ, 12mo. 4s. cl.
Arthur's (T. S.) Rising in the World, 32mo. 3d. swd.
Atkinson's (G. F.) Pictures from the North, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Bain (D.) On the Potatoe Disease, 8vo. 2s. 6d. swd.
Bosworth's (Rev. J.) Origin of Languages, royal 8vo. 20s. cl.
Bridinger's (Dr.) The Way of Faith, by Asher, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Cecil's (R.) Thoughts on Passages of Scripture, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Chambers's History of the French Revolution, Vol. I. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Confessions of the Faculty, by Socius, 8vo. 1s. swd.
Day's (J.) Treatise on the Construction of Railways, 3rd edit. 8s. cl.
Dobson's (Rev. W.) Selections for Composing, Series I. to VI. 1s. 6d.
Dobson's (Rev. W.) Selections for Composing, Series VII. fc. 2s. cl.
Edmonds's (Mrs.) Notes on English History, 18mo. 1s. cl. swd.
Ellesmere's (Earl of) Guide to Northern Archæology, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Findlay's School Atlas of Modern Geography, 4to. 5s. col. swd.
Grace and Peace, a Brief Summary of the Gospel, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Hall's (Rev. J. G.) Trigonometry, 4th edition, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and the Lazy, 2nd ed. 4to. 7s. 6d. cl.
Hutson's (W.) Trip to Redcar and Coatham, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. swd.
Keith on the Globes, Key to, by J. Middleton, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. swd.
Lamartine's Poetic Meditations, translated by North, 32mo. 1s. swd.
Letters to an Aged Mother, 2nd edition, fc. 8vo. 3s. cl.
Lloyd's (W. F.) Helps for Infants, 18mo. 2s. cl.
Meig's (C. D.) Females and their Diseases, royal 8vo. 8s. cl.
Neucrieff's (Rev. G. K.) Confirmation Record, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. swd.
Officer's (The) Daughter, a Memoir of Miss Tutton, 32mo. 1s. cl.
Otterdorf's (H. G.) German Grammar, 3rd edition, fc. 5s. cl.
Parlour Library, Vol. XIX. 'The Parsonage,' 12mo. 1s. bds.
Pearl (The) of Days, by a Labourer's Daughter, fc. 3s. cl.
Pitt's (W., Earl of Chatham) Speeches, new edition, royal 8vo. 6s. cl.
Seed (The) of the Righteous, a Memoir of Mrs. Lough, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Simmonite's (W. J.) Axio-Philosopher, &c., 8vo. 10s. bds.
Signs of the Times, by Observator, 12mo. 1s. cl. swd.
Stallo's (J. B.) General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature, 7s. 6d.
Suttor's (The) Instructor in the County Courts, 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Veitch's (Rev. W.) Greek Verbs, 12mo. 6s. cl.
Walker (G. A.) On Cure of Ulcers by Fumigation, 8vo. 6s. cl.
Watson's (Dr. T.) Lectures on Physic, 3rd edit. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s. cl.
Webster On Letters Patent for Inventions, &c. royal 8vo. 3s. 6d.
Wharton's (J.) Examples in Algebra, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl. swd.
Wright's (T.) England under the House of Hanover, 2 vols, 8vo. 32s.

LOVE'S VICTORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE PATRICIAN'S DAUGHTER.'

I was a bard:—she listened to my lay
As there her questioning soul had answer found.
She stooped to pluck my wild flowers on the way,

Fancies that teem from the prolific ground
In the heart's solstice,—in whose inner light
Through all the pleasant paths of earth we wound.

And sometimes through her music of delight
An undersound of sadness softly stole,
And floated 'twixt the fountain pure and bright

Of her deep joy and heaven,—a cloud of dole
That almost seemed relief,—for scarce below
The noon of rapture is allowed the soul.

Hence even in life's summer sunbeams throw
Shades on the very path they glorify,—
And ecstacy would perish but for woe.

I asked not if she loved me; for reply
To every doubt, I read her glance and tone
And made them oracles of destiny.

They whispered love:—I deemed that love my own;
Nor guessed that in the mirror of my song
She saw an idol face to me unknown,

Nor that the chords of my devotion, strung
To feeling's highest tension for her sake,
And on whose notes with breathless hush she hung,

Were prized for memories which they did awake—
To her an echo what to me was life.
Oh God, the strings that quivered would not break!—

He came! Can I forget that inward strife
Which made me calm?—The mightiest grief is dumb.
They met:—he clasped her,—called her plighted wife!

A frost was in that moment to benumb
My very sense of anguish,—and I smiled.
Freed by despair—what after-pang could come?

She was his own,—both, Love's. They roamed the wild
And knew not it was bleak:—the wooded dell
They called not fair, for love had reconciled

And blent all difference. From their spirits fell
A glow that bathed creation. Where they stood
Light was their shadow:—bliss unspeakable

Became at once their being and its food:—
The world they did inhabit was themselves;
And they were Love's,—and all their world was good!

As o'er a barren reef that sea-ward shelves
Waves dash, their gladness sported o'er my fate;
But in the abyss no line of pity delves

Lay the wrecked hope which nought could re-create,—
At least I deemed so then: and yet we parted
With blessings, and her eyes were dim with tears.

She told me I had been her friend true-hearted,—
The friend she would recall in other years.
These came; and when the storm was spent there darted

Over my sombre deep, as from the spheres,
The memory of those words, at first revealing
More present gloom from all the past endears.

In time, their light and beauty o'er me stealing
Softened despair to grief; and in its dew
My withered heart put forth one bud of feeling.

I dared not hope its life:—fierce tempests blew
From the cold east of Youth in day's decline,
And shook its tender petals:—still it grew!

It grew and blossomed to a hope divine:—
I might be like her in her nature's worth;
I might live for her though she was not mine!

From her each better impulse should take birth,—
For her my song should raise and cheer mankind,
And I would sow her influence through the earth.

And, as by great attraction are combined
All kindred essences,—as waters blend
With waters, flame with flame,—and though confined

By bounds material, each to other tend,—
Released from the division of our clay
Again might be united friend with friend.

For then, immortal and beyond decay,
The store of love partaken richer grows:
The torch that burned for one—for all, a day!

Oh, ye whose hearts in *happy* love repose,
Your thankful blessings at its footstool lay,
Since faith and peace can issue from its woes!

BERZELIUS.

WE last week recorded the death of the celebrated Swedish chemist, Berzelius, in the 69th year of his age. He had been for a long time in declining health,—and, although his death will not have taken Europe by surprise, there will be but one feeling of grief for so great a loss. In a century which has produced a greater number of distinguished chemists than perhaps of any other class of men of science, Berzelius stood out as a star of the first magnitude. If, perhaps, our younger students of chemistry have in some measure lost sight of him, amidst the brilliant researches of modern organic chemists, it must not be forgotten that the patient labours and sagacious investigations of Berzelius have done more to lay the foundations of organic chemistry than those of any other chemist. To him more than to any other man belongs the honour of applying the great principles which had been established by Dalton, Davy, Wollaston, Gay-Lussac, and himself, in inorganic chemistry, to unfolding the laws which regulate the combinations forming the structures of the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

It is to the honour of Sweden that Berzelius is only one of a number of her sons whom the cultivation of natural science has led from poverty and obscurity to the highest dignities and emoluments bestowed by the State. Of humble parentage, and beginning life with limited resources, the successful cultivation of chemistry procured for him, not only the respect and admiration of the world, but that position and consideration in his own country which the man of science has a right to claim, and which it is the privilege of sovereigns and states to bestow.

Berzelius was born in the village of Väfversunda, in the canonry of Linkogring, in Ostgothland, on the 29th of August, 1779,—not at Linkagring on the 20th of August, as is often erroneously stated in the many notices of him. His father kept the parish school in the village where young Berzelius was born, and there he appears to have received his early education. At the age of seventeen he commenced his studies at the University of Upsala, hoping to qualify himself for the medical profession. At this time, although Sweden could boast of having produced a Bergmann and a Scheele, the more brilliant genius of Linnæus had given to natural history such an impetus that chemistry was scarcely regarded by the medical student. It is true that Afzelius, who was a nephew of Bergmann, and then filled the Chemical Chair at Upsala, had performed some very creditable chemical analyses; but his health was bad and he was assisted by Ekeberg, who, though a skilful analyst, yet wanted the energy and other qualifications for a successful teacher. The lectures on chemistry were read and no experiments were performed. These unpromising circumstances were scarcely likely to produce a great chemist, but they seem to have developed the genius of Berzelius. Prof. Johnston gives Berzelius's own account of the influences of his situation. The students were allowed to work in the laboratory once a week. "Berzelius, like the rest, went to the laboratory soon after he had commenced his chemical course, and asked for an operation. The first that was given him was to form colcothen of vitriol (crocus mentis) by heating sulphate of iron in a crucible. 'Well,' says he, 'every servant can do this. If this be all I am to learn I may as well stay away.'—'Oh, but,' replied Afzelius, 'your next operations will be more difficult.' Accordingly, when he asked for a second operation, he was instructed to prepare caustic potash by burning cream of tartar in a crucible. 'This so disgusted me,' says Berzelius, 'that I vowed I would never ask for another operation. Still I frequented the laboratory; and at the end of three weeks found myself attending regularly every day, though I had no right to do so and Afzelius could have turned me out, yet I was allowed to return and operate and break much glass,—while Ekeberg especially was much annoyed that I never asked a single question.—For,' he adds, 'I liked better to seek for information from reading and thinking and experimenting than from men who, having little experience themselves, gave me if not evasive at least unsatisfactory answers regarding phenomena they had never themselves observed.'"

In the year 1798 Berzelius passed his philosophical examination as preparatory to the final one

for M.D. At this time he left the University; and in 1799 we find him assistant to a Dr. Hedin, a superintendent physician of the mineral waters of Medevi. The composition of these waters attracted the attention of Berzelius, and his first published essay was a dissertation in conjunction with Ekeberg on the mineral waters of Medevi. He underwent the examination for a licence to practice medicine in 1801, and graduated at Upsal on the 24th of May, 1804. On leaving Upsal, Berzelius repaired to Stockholm; where he became assistant to Andrew Spaurnau, who sailed with Cook in one of his voyages round the world, and was then professor there of medicine, botany, and chemical pharmacy. Spaurnau died in 1806,—and Berzelius by his inaugural dissertation on galvanism and other papers had already obtained for himself a sufficient degree of confidence to be appointed his successor. Although this chair embraced a very wide range of subjects, as was frequently the case with Swedish chairs at that time, Berzelius more especially devoted himself to chemistry. It does not appear, indeed, that he gave any lectures on botany except at the Military College of Carlberg, where he also held an appointment as lecturer. At first he was not more successful in teaching chemistry than his predecessors; but having received a hint from Dr. Marcet of London that chemical lectures should be illustrated by experiments, he adopted this plan, and likewise abandoned the old practice of reading lectures. He used to express himself very strongly on the inutility of merely reading lectures. Although he first adopted Dr. Marcet's experiments in his class-room, he soon so far improved upon these that his own became a model for the chemical class-rooms of Europe.

During the early period of his residence at Stockholm he practised the profession of medicine, and in 1807 was mainly instrumental in forming the Medical Society of that capital. In 1810 he was made President of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; and in the same year received the appointment of Assessor of the Medical College, and was made a member of the Royal Sanitary Board. At this time, though scarcely more than thirty years of age, he had obtained great reputation as a chemist. He had published a work on animal chemistry containing many original investigations on the fluids of the animal body; and which was subsequently translated —as, indeed, have been most of his works—into almost every language of Europe. In conjunction with Hisinger, he commenced, in 1806, the publication of a periodical work entitled 'Afhandlingar i Fysik, Keim, och Mineralogi,'—which contained a series of papers by himself, constituting some of the most valuable contributions that had yet been made to analytical chemistry. His labours were regarded as of so much importance by the Royal Academy of Stockholm, that that body decreed him, in 1811, 200 dollars yearly for his chemical researches. In 1812, Berzelius visited England, where he was most cordially received. In that year he communicated, through Dr. Marcet, a valuable paper to the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London 'On the Composition of the Animal Fluids.' In 1818 he visited France and Germany—countries in which he was better known than in Great Britain, as most of his papers and works were published in the languages of those countries as well as in that of Sweden. In the same year he was appointed Secretary to the Academy of Sciences—a post which he held till his death. In 1831 he was allowed to retire from the active duties of his professorship at the Caroline Institute, but he still held the title of honorary professor. Up to this time he had resided in apartments provided for him at the building occupied by the Academy of Sciences, —where, on the same floor, he had his study and laboratory, so that he could with little difficulty pass from his desk to his crucible, and husband his time to the greatest possible extent. He now, however, moved to a house of his own,—and in 1835 married a daughter of the town-councillor (Staats-rathe) Poppius. In 1837 he received the Great Gold Medal of the Royal Academy of Stockholm,—and in 1840 the Diet of Sweden voted him a pension of 2,000 dollars per annum. The scientific societies of Europe and America contended for the honour of inrolling his name amongst their members,—and with eighty-eight of these bodies it was connected. Nor was his sovereign, Charles John, behindhand in recognizing the most distinguished of his adopted countrymen. In 1815 Berzelius was made a Knight, and in 1821 a Knight Commander, of the Order of Vasa. In 1829 he received the Grand Cross, and in 1835 was made a Baron. The intelligence of this honour was conveyed to Berzelius by the hand of the King; who wrote himself a letter intimating his deep sense of the merits of the philosopher and expressing a hope that in this nomination the world would recognize a homage paid to the man who had consecrated his life to those useful researches which had been already recognized by Europe, and which it was the glory of Sweden to be able to appropriate as the patrimony of one of her children. This letter was sent to Berzelius on his wedding-day. How few men of science have married with a patent of nobility on the breakfast table! Sweden had, however, yet one more ovation for her beloved son. In 1843 he had been a quarter of a century Secretary to the Academy, and on this occasion a festival was given in his honour. The Crown-Prince was in the chair,—and a portrait of the chemist painted by Lieut.-Col. Lodemark was presented to the Academy.

Such was the calm, unruffled, successful career of the deceased philosopher. Would that the career of every disciple of science were as happy! He who was thus honoured, merited it—merited it on account of his unwearied industry, his clear and manly intellect, his noble and amiable disposition. The diligence with which he worked both in his study and his laboratory may be judged of by his systematic works and original contributions to science. In addition to the works already mentioned, he published a 'Manual of Chemistry,' which went through several editions, that of 1841 consisting of 10 volumes,—and, we believe, another larger edition has since been published. In 1822 he commenced the publication of an Annual Report on the Progress of the Physical Sciences, which has been published every year to the present time. These volumes are the most valuable record of chemical research extant, and contain a full report of the discoveries that have made the period to which they relate so remarkable in the history of chemistry. From 1806 to 1818 he published with Hisinger the periodical to which we have before alluded; and in these volumes we find forty-seven papers by Berzelius, all giving an account of original researches by himself. In addition to these he has published works on galvanism, on analytical chemistry, on mineralogy, and a vast number of papers in various Transactions.

The name of Berzelius has been too intimately connected with the history of chemistry for the last forty years for us in this slight sketch to give an adequate idea of the influence which his discoveries and generalizations have exerted upon the science. To him it is indebted for the discovery of several new elementary bodies,—more especially selenium, morium, and cerium. He first demonstrated the acid nature of silica, and was thus enabled to throw light on the composition of a series of interesting mineral compounds of silica with the metallic oxides. This subsequently led to a whole re-arrangement of mineral bodies, and contributed greatly to the advance of mineralogy. His discovery of selenium led him to investigate its various compounds and compare them with the sulphurets. These investigations again resulted in his generalizations on the nature of the sulphur salts, and a new classification of the various salts. Subsequently, he investigated the compounds of fluorine, and arrived at some of the most important and valuable results that have yet been obtained by the analytical chemist.

Whilst Berzelius was writing the first edition of his 'Manual of Chemistry,' Dalton had promulgated his idea of the atomic constitution of matter, and Davy had made his great discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalies. These directed his attention to the laws of combination. He was led to institute researches with the most scrupulous care into the combining proportions of the various elements, giving to each its correct number, and was enabled to obtain results perfectly harmonious with theoretical calculations made on Dalton's laws. He was enabled to extend Dalton's law that one atom of one body unites with one, two, or three, &c. atoms of another body, and showed that two atoms would unite with three and with five. He also pointed out the great fact, that two compounds which contain the same electro-negative body always combine in such proportions that the electro-negative element of one is a multiple by a whole number of the same element of the other. He not only gave to the elementary bodies their combining numbers, but introduced the system of symbols, by which chemical labour has been so greatly facilitated. Till the time of Berzelius, organic chemistry was a waste, with here and there an attempt to explain the phenomena of living beings upon chemical principles,—and which from the entire want of experimental foundation was even worse than useless. The compounds found in plants and animals were not supposed to come within the category to which the laws of combination applied. Berzelius was the first to show that these laws could be applied to animal and vegetable products; and in so doing, he opened the way for the discoveries of Mulder, Liebig, Dumas, Boussingault and others.

As a skilful manipulator, Berzelius has had few equals in the history of chemistry. To this we are indebted for the immense variety, number, and success of his analyses. Many of the analytical processes in use at the present time have had their origin with him.

The personal appearance of Berzelius was that of a strong, healthy man, with nothing in his habits or manners to impress a stranger with a sense of his powers. A chemist who visited him says, "He has nothing of pretence, reserve, or singularity about him; so that his plainness drew from a fellow-traveller of mine, whom he allowed me to introduce to him, the observation 'I would never have thought him the great man he is said to be.'" His attention to strangers was very great,—especially to those who took an interest in chemistry. With these he would frequently spend hours in his laboratory, explaining his methods of working,—and on their departure, he left the impression that he was the honoured party. He was an early riser,—and gave the first part of the day to his most important work, whatever that might be. He seldom either wrote or experimented in the evening, leaving that part of the day for reading and social relaxation. He had no particular times for writing or experimenting; when he had a work to finish he would write sometimes for months without performing an experiment,—but if anything of importance occurred to him during his writing requiring further investigation, he would at once give up the pen and work perhaps for weeks in his laboratory. Few men were more beloved in the city of Stockholm than Berzelius.

Were the merits of this great chemist less we might not be able to afford to hint at any defects. But regarding him at a distance, he appears to us to have carried his caution beyond the requirements of scientific research. His feelings were conservative, and though constantly going forward to the new he still clung with tenacity to the old. He was almost the last chemist of eminence that admitted Davy's theory of the elementary nature of chlorine. Even after envy and prejudice had given up their opposition, the caution of Berzelius withheld assent. In the recent advances of organic chemistry, also, and more especially in its applications to the physiology of plants and animals, Berzelius has looked on with the eye of a critic, and withheld to the last his adhesion to some of the advanced positions of this department of the science. We will allude to his criticisms on his brother chemists, which were sometimes unnecessarily severe, only to add that in the latter years of his life he has been heard to say that he regretted having expressed himself in a way that could have given unnecessary pain to others.

PERIODICAL SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

August 21.

Scientific and Literary Transactions are collections of separate communications. Being published at intervals, odd volumes and imperfect sets are very common. These find their way into the hands of second-hand booksellers, who cut them to pieces, and sell them in separate tracts—or of students, who bind together parcels on the same subject out of different works. This, at least, is the recent practice, and the one which will last: many odd volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, the Memoirs of the French Academy, &c., used, not very long ago, to find their way to the chandlers. It is not at all an unfair estimate that one-fourth of all the copies of

such works now published will ultimately be subdivided into their component tracts.

Most of the series in question, though not all, make each new memoir begin a page. But this is not enough: for unless each new memoir begins a *leaf*, it cannot be separated from its predecessor without spoiling the latter:—I assume that paper does not split. If a memoir should begin at an even page and end at an odd one, both the preceding and following one must be spoilt when it is separated. If then, in the long run, beginnings and endings are both equally distributed between even and odd pages, it is only one out of four that can be cut out without injury to one or both of its neighbours; and, one with another, each volume that is cut up is good for little more than one half its number of memoirs. So that, if one-fourth the number of copies be ultimately subdivided (and I believe this will be much under the mark), something approaching to one-eighth of the whole impression is at last destroyed. Say it is one-tenth:—this is quite enough to make it worth the while of the Societies to turn over a new leaf. The first loss would be, on the average, one page for each pair of communications. This outlay would give an additional (nearly a double) value to all odd volumes; and of course an additional preservation.

It is to be regretted that each memoir has not a signature indicating the work and volume. Those readers who have only an extract cut out are frequently not able to cite correctly. In the *Philosophical Magazine* the ordinary signatures give the work, volume, number, month, and year, but this only once in the sheet,—it would be better if it were inserted once in each communication, as the means of citation would then be perfect. The *Athenæum* has the number, month, and day on every leaf,—it only wants the year. Authors give periodical journals every facility for cutting them up—and turn about is fair play, as the Scotch say.

Many scientific and literary works furnish their contributors with a number of copies of their several contributions for private distribution. These are sent, in great part, to persons who are themselves writers on the subject, and who are likely to cite what is sent to them. But it is a very common practice for the printer, in re-imposing for these extra copies, to take out the paging of the work, and put in one for the separate article. The consequence is, that a score or two of those who are most likely to have to refer their readers to the page of the complete work are precisely those who are unable to do it. *Numeris fertur lege solutis* is not endurable in poetry,—but it is felony in prose, and high treason in paging.

All that promotes preservation of books, or accuracy of reference, is useful:—the preceding suggestion promotes, &c. &c.; therefore, &c. &c.

Q.E.D. MINOR.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

We are sorry to be compelled to record the intended abandonment of the Kew Observatory by the British Association. This place has now for many years been the sphere of a series of observations on the physical conditions of the earth of the highest importance to science and of great practical value. On this account we had hoped that the rumoured abandonment of the Observatory would turn out to be a mistake,—and that, assisted by the Government or some other Society, the Association would still continue its valuable observations. It is very evident from the feeling evinced in the last meeting of the General Committee at Swansea that many members are strongly of opinion that further efforts should be made for securing some co-operation in order to carry on this establishment. For ourselves, we do not feel satisfied with the reasons that have induced the committee appointed for the purpose to recommend its abandonment without an application for assistance to carry it on. If it was really worth the trouble and expense of instituting and maintaining so long, it must be worth a further effort to save it from the destruction that now threatens it.

The Annual Meeting of the British Archæological Association has been holden at Worcester, under the Presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham. His Lordship, in opening the Congress, gave a sketch of the history of antiquarian association in England; making the very common and quite venial mistake of somewhat exaggerating the figure of the particular Society over which he presides. This is so natural where a man, or body, is taking his, or its, own measure—and withal so harmless—that we need not trouble ourselves to restore the proportions. They are well understood, besides—and are not in need of re-adjustment. The proceedings at this Congress do not appear to have been of any great interest. The preliminary flourish of trumpets which announced M. Guizot's coming was a false signal. M. Guizot was not at Worcester; but Mr. Pettigrew was—with his mummy. The dead Egyptian on the present occasion was, we believe, the same on whom Mr. Pettigrew was prevented from lecturing last year;—the addition of a year to the antiquity of the mummy giving it, of course, an additional interest. This mummy the visitors knew to be at least a year old in Mr. Pettigrew's own cellar. A large portion of the ancient population of Egypt must now have passed through Mr. Pettigrew's hands:—he must have pretty nearly exhausted the mummy-field of that country.—A General Annual Meeting of the Sussex Archæological Society has also been held, at Lewes,—and supported by a very numerous and influential body of members and visitors.

The Ray Society held its Fifth Anniversary Meeting at Swansea,—the Marquis of Northampton filling the chair. The Report stated that, although no great increase of members had occurred during the past year, the funds were larger, in consequence of most of the new members subscribing from the commencement. The remaining work for 1847, Prof. E. Forbes's 'Monograph of the British Pulmograde Medusæ,'—with three new works, Part IV. of Messrs. Alder and Hancock's 'Nudibranchiate Mollusca,' the 'Correspondence of John Ray,' and Vol. I. of the 'Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ,' of Prof. Agassiz, for 1848,—were stated to be all ready for distribution. The Treasurer called attention to the difficult position of the Council on account of the backwardness of subscribers in their annual payments. Though all the works for 1848 were ready, not a third of the subscriptions for that year had been paid. The meeting was well attended, and several new members were added.

It has been suggested by the Committee of the House on the Miscellaneous Estimates, and also in the House itself by more than one member, that the State Paper Office and Record Offices should be united and located in one building. Sir George Grey, the present Secretary of State for the Home Department, under whose superintendence the State Paper Office is placed, sanctions in some measure an arrangement of this kind:—but a more desirable repository for the state papers, from the earliest period to the accession of the House of Hanover, would be the MS. room of the British Museum. Many of the Cotton and Harleian MSS. are just as much State Papers as the documents lodged in St. James's Park:—a fair portion, indeed, of the Cotton MSS. originally belonged to the so-called State Paper Office.

The subject of the place and attitude which the literary man should hold in the body politic, to which we have recently devoted a series of papers, is beginning, we are glad to see, to find echoes in other quarters. The subject has been taken up by the *British Quarterly Review*:—and a series of papers in *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* has given able support to the argument, and assisted it with much practical suggestion. The question is one of great importance to society; whose interest in it is greater than that of literary men themselves exactly in the ratio of the difference of the numbers. But the cause should be maintained by literature itself:—and we hope to see it taken up by the organs of letters throughout the country.

We have received a copy of an 'Address to the Graduates of the University of London,' signed by a Committee. The case is simply this:—that the Graduates feeling themselves all abroad upon the world, unrecognized by their own Senate, and wholly uninfluential in the management of their own University, have combined, have communicated with their own Senate and with the Secretary of State, and are in a fair way to obtain a status in the University and an ultimate voice in its concerns. All this is as it should be;—and the Committee have given a very proper account of very proper proceedings. But as ill luck would have it, they have affixed to the first paragraph a note, in which it is stated that the movement originated in a conviction long felt among the graduates, "both that the metropolitan University was deficient in that wide-spread influence in society which the liberal views of its founders seemed to promise, and that the value of their own degrees was very imperfectly estimated by the public." If the graduates write no better English than this, we do not wonder at the existence of their ground of complaint. *Views* don't *promise*, be they ever so liberal; and if they only *seemed* to promise, there was really no contract. "Wide-spread influence in society" is the height of indefiniteness,—preceded by a *that* which looks like one finger pointing to somewhere in the whole sky. As to the complaint itself, our young graduates, now of ten years' standing at the utmost, should remember that before any university can confer influential degrees on its graduates, the first of these graduates must confer an influential degree upon *it*. Let them—as so many of them are well able to do, and as some of them, to our knowledge, are doing—promote literature, enlarge science, and introduce the fruits of both into professional knowledge. Let them, in fact, establish their University by showing what its marks are good for. At present, as they truly observe, their degrees pass for less—and we are sure that those of Oxford and Cambridge pass for more—than they are really worth. But time and their own exertions will place them where they ought to be,—and nothing else will, can, or ought to do it. It is right that they should combine to have a voice in the management of the University, speedily, if not at once,—but no combination will give value to their degrees. That must be done by the sum total of their individual efforts.

The questions regarding the surgical appointments at University College have at last been satisfactorily arranged. Some time since we announced that Mr. J. M. Arnott had been appointed head-surgeon to the Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the College,—and we can now add that he has accepted the appointment. The Professorship of Clinical Surgery has fallen to Mr. Quain. Mr. Norton has been named a surgeon to the Hospital, and Mr. Erichsen and Mr. Marshall assistant-surgeons.

Our correction of one of Mr. Milnes's errors in his 'Life of Keats' has received the following confirmation.—

14, Mount Street, Berkeley Square,
Aug. 23, 1848.

Having read in your last week's *Athenæum*, amongst other particulars of the life, writings, illness, and death of the late John Keats, an anecdote relative to his friendly intimacy with my brother, (the Rev. Benjamin Bailey, now Archdeacon of Colombo) I thought you would like to have your correction of the erroneous report of the death of the latter confirmed. I had a letter from him a short time ago. He was, at the date of it, though not in strong health, gradually and safely recovering from a recent attack of illness.

I am, &c., EDWARD BAILEY.

A correspondent who is on the Committee of the Caxton Memorial informs us, in reply to the question on the subject which we copied last week from the *Builder*, that, like many other things, the proposal for this monument has been paralyzed by the disturbed occurrences of the last twelve months. Immediately after the collection of subscriptions had begun, the City election came on; and the printers and publishers there would not hear of Caxton—only of Lord John Russell, &c. Then followed the panic—which made subscriptions still more difficult to get. Then the troubled state of politics, abroad, in Ireland, and at home—which made them impossible. Under these circumstances, the promoters of the testimonial thought it best to wait for calmer times before any decision should be come to. No further subscriptions have been obtained since the last advertisement of them in the *Athenæum*.

According to the programme which we announced by anticipation, grand festivities and ceremonials have been enacted in the ancient city of Cologne to commemorate the six-hundredth anniversary of the building of the far-famed Cathedral. Once more the King of Prussia has been doing the sentimental—and seeking to escape from the *real* which has of late been made so unpleasant to himself into the mystical and symbolical which he is so desirous to make acceptable to others. The Cathedral which is in course of reparation stood for German

Unity—and the king for its prince-bishop. A representation of apparent finish to the building was, as our readers know, suddenly knocked up for the occasion—as was a representation of German Unity. Both will take some time *really* to complete according to the king's wishes. The Prussian monarch talks largely about German nationality—but he has no longer the art to conceal under all his phrasing that he means to be himself "The Three Kings of Cologne."

We have learnt that the French Government has not been quite idle in the matter of M. Libri. It has appointed a commission to examine the books and manuscripts now in Paris belonging to that gentleman. This commission has put apart, under seal, a number of books which it asserts not to require, but by possibility to admit of, further examination:—and for this further examination the Government has named another commission, consisting of *some members only* of the former one. From all that we can learn, we shall have something hereafter to say about this commission, and the virtual dismissal of some of its members. At present we shall only observe, that the tacit abandonment of M. Boucly's Report, the result of so much research, and the institution of a commission, not to examine into the definite charges already made, but to find out others, smacks of that same determination on the part of the Government that M. Libri *shall* have stolen books which shone out so prominently in the previous proceedings. But we learn from good sources that, in spite of the Government proceedings, public opinion in Paris is moving in the direction which the press shows it to have taken in Germany, Italy, and England—and which we ourselves were the first anywhere openly and plainly to express. We will take care that our readers shall know the results as they arise.

On Thursday in last week the French Academy held its annual public meeting for the purpose of distributing its prizes of literature and those of virtue. On the subject of these Monthyon prizes our readers have often had our opinion. We believe them, however excellent the intention, to belong to the class of unwholesome influences which make the French so theatrical a people in their ordinary life and lead in extraordinary times to such tragical displays. The modest virtues thus dragged to the footlights lose, in the glare, the character which brought them there, and forfeit a portion of their title to the reward in the act of receiving it. The Roman virtues, which were chiefly abstractions, might be thus crowned in the Forum; but the household charities love the seclusion amid which they grow. The lesson of these exhibitions is false teaching altogether. The error that substitutes public recognition for the moral sanction weakens the moral sense; and the Academy which holds up the natural virtues as exceptional things proclaims the low moral condition of society in the State which it represents.—Among the literary honours, M. Augustin Thierry and M. Bazin still hold the first and second Gobert Prizes of History against the world: and M. Alfred de Musset obtained the prize founded by the late Count de Maillé-Latour-Landry in favour of a poor writer or artist—the present recipient having been stripped by the Revolution of a librarianship which he held under the former Government as a reward for his literary labours,—and so exposed to misfortune which the Academy thus endeavours to repair.—This Academy has proposed, as the subject for the prize in poetry to be awarded in 1849, 'The Death of the Archbishop of Paris'; and for the prize in eloquence to be awarded in 1850, 'An Eulogium of Madame de Staël.' Each of the prizes will be a medal worth 2,000f.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences held its annual public meeting on Wednesday last; when M. Mignet read an historical memoir 'On the Life and Works of M. Bignon,' late a member of its body. —It is pleasant to hear these "still small" voices again making themselves heard above the tempest which has so long drowned all sounds but its own in the City of Revolutions.

Closing of the present Exhibition.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The Gallery, with a Selection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and Deceased British Artists, is OPEN Daily from Ten till Six, and will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, Sept. 2.—Admission, 1*s*; Catalogue, 1*s*.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

NEW EXHIBITION at the DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK, representing MOUNT ÆTNA, in SICILY, under three aspects—Evening, Sunrise, and during an Eruption; and the INTERIOR of ST. MARK'S at VENICE, with two effects—Day and Night. During the latter, the Grand Machine Organ will perform. Open from Ten till Six.—Admittance, 2*s*.; Children under Twelve Years, Half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—ASIATIC CHOLERA, its dependence on the ELECTRICAL STATE of the ATMOSPHERE. This important Lecture, with New and Practical Suggestions for its Treatment, will be delivered by ISHAM BAGGS, Esq., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Two o'clock, and in the alternate Evenings at Nine, till the 2nd of September. In Dr. RYAN'S LECTURES the FATAL EXPLOSION in ALBANY-STREET will be referred to; and the valuable Patent Gas Apparatus of Stephen White, Esq. will be explained. LECTURES by Dr. BACHHOFFNER on PNEUMATICS. The various Optical Effects. Diver and Diving Bell. An elegant Model of a Vessel, with Captain Carpenter's Improved Propeller at work on the water, &c. &c.—Admission, 1*s*.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1*s*.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

FRIDAY. Botanical, 8.

FINE ARTS.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The "contents" of Stowe are selling at their full value; for much of what has already passed under the hammer is mere upholstery work—chairs, glasses, and majolica, blue and white dishes, beakers, and pier tables, hall lanthorns, and a set of bad marble busts from the Temple of Friendship. The contents of the house are as unequal in worth and rarity to the treasures formerly at Strawberry Hill as Walpole's still existing bit of cows' grass is in extent to the lordly acres bequeathed by Cobham to the ancestors of the present Duke,—who has brought misery on himself and realized a coroneted picture not unlike Wilkie's 'Distraining for Rent' in one of the noblest mansions to be found in England. That articles of little value are selling for high prices—the sum that was paid for the bust of Prior the poet is a striking example. This bust was No. 751 of the sixth day's sale, and is thus described:—"A Bust of Prior—an exquisite work of Roubiliac, on a square pedestal of different marbles." Now, a bust of a poet like Prior by so excellent a bust-sculptor as Roubiliac is an article that many would covet. Sir Robert Peel has the marble bust of Pope by the same great sculptor,—and was therefore induced to give one hundred and thirty guineas for the Prior as a companion to the Pope. But the bust for which this sum was given is not by Roubiliac,—and has not one single characteristic of his manner or of his execution. This was our impression while we stood before it at Stowe; and since that time we have had the curiosity to examine the sale catalogue of Roubiliac's effects (sold the very year in which he died), for the purpose of satisfying ourselves whether or not Roubiliac had ever executed a bust of Prior. There are casts in the catalogue of we believe nearly every bust that Roubiliac ever made—but there is no Prior named. The bust in question was probably the work of either Rysbrack or Scheemakers. The best bust of Prior is in Westminster Abbey,—and was the work of A. Coysevox. Louis XIV. made Prior a present of it; and the witty but vain poet ordered it to be made part of the monument to himself, for which he took care to leave a sufficient sum of money.—While thus referring to Roubiliac, we may at the same time correct an error about the same sculptor into which Mr. Weld has fallen in his recent 'History of the Royal Society,'—Mr. Weld affirming that the Society is in possession of the cast from the face of Sir Isaac Newton which Roubiliac used when he made his noble statue of the philosopher for Trinity College, Cambridge. But this story of the mask of Newton there is just as ungenuine as that of the bauble mace of the Society recently upset so successfully by Mr. Weld himself. The truth is, the mask of Newton's face which belonged to Roubiliac is now in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow; where it may be seen with an attestation in the clear but tremulous hand of its donor, John Flaxman, that it had belonged to Roubiliac. Flaxman received it from his father, who was a dealer in plaster casts in the Strand.

Our readers will remember that we have been urgent in asserting the propriety of some national honour in recognition of that munificence which has induced a private gentleman to spend his life in the patronage of native Art and finally to endow the nation with the collected results—and we suggested that Government would do itself credit by making the gift of a baronetcy the expression of the public gratitude to Mr. Vernon. The *Builder* affirms that the Government has gone just far enough on the path of this suggestion to make it vain. Keeping a prudent restraint upon the measure of its liberality, it has offered Mr. Vernon, as our contemporary is informed, knighthood—which has been declined. "I gave you all," suggests itself as the natural answer of Mr. Vernon to this attempt to economize the national gratitude and pare down his honours. Like the daughters of Lear, the Art-loving public had very nearly turned the old gentleman out of doors—and it is now sought to reduce the form of their acknowledgment within the narrowest limit. An honour carrying no reversion, offered to a man far advanced in years and laid on a sick bed, is such a mockery of homage, that we trust our contemporary is misinformed, and that no such mere phrasing has done discredit to the honest and earnest truth of the public appreciation. Let the debt be unpaid altogether and unavowed rather than that the country should offer two-pence in the pound. —It appears, too, that we are not so far on towards finding a home for the gift itself as was said. The same authority states that the professional persons directed to examine the rooms in Trafalgar Square proposed to be so devoted, and to report on their fitness, have given an answer so unfavourable that the matter remains in the same unsatisfactory state as before,—and the debt to Mr. Vernon is to be increased at the moment when our composition for payment has been rejected.

The pictorial decorations at the New Houses of Parliament are produced in homœopathic quantities. At the present moment only two subjects are in process of execution in the room entitled the Poets' Chamber. Mr. Cope is engaged on one from Chaucer —the story of Griselda; Mr. Horsley on a scene from Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' where Adam and Eve are conspicuous figures. Mr. Herbert's scene from 'King Lear' remains still a cartoon—and is not likely to be painted this season. The two compartments still remaining vacant in the House of Lords will, it is said, not be proceeded with this year.

The most substantial reasons, we are assured—in reference to our paragraph last week on the subject of the allusion to this matter contained in the Report of the House of Commons' Committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates—can be given why the Trustees preferred the selection from the Aylesford Collection of Rembrandts to awaiting the Verstölk sale. The most competent judges, it is said, allow that the former collection is by far the richest as regards rarity, quality and extent, and that it possesses many unique states of prints to be found in no other collection.

The Report of the Select Committee on Miscellaneous Expenditure contains, among other particulars interesting to the lovers of Art, a statement relative to the mode in which matters of taste are dealt with by our Government at the National Gallery and elsewhere. A specimen may be given in the answers returned to certain inquiries made by Dr. Bowring. He asks whether Parliament has not been in the habit of granting money prospectively for the purchase of pictures. "No," he is informed by a Government official; "as regards the purchase of pictures, the Treasury exercises a large discretion with respect to the recommendation of the Trustees." Again, "The purchase is recommended to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Trustees; inquiries are made to ascertain the value of the pictures, to prevent any further frauds being attempted; and the sanction of the Treasury is given in each instance for the purchase:—but there, as in the case of the British Museum, the Treasury frequently refuse to make the purchase." Now, although the sanction of the Treasury founded on "inquiries" to ascertain the value of the pictures may be useful to prevent any such "further fraud" as in the case of the pseudo-Holbein,—though, as Sir Robert Peel very justly said, they, the Trustees, should in any future case "*fortify* themselves with competent opinions," we think it is an injudicious proceeding not to appoint a *competent* board of Trustees, qualified to make selections, and whose judgment would be of so safe and unerring a character as would justify their being intrusted with "money prospectively for the purchase of pictures." Such a board would often be the means of securing a work to the country which by the present tardy system of recommen-

dation, solicitation, and sanction is lost. We fear that the same indisposition to do much for Art yet lingers about the Exchequer—inducing its official too frequently to withhold his sanction from the purchase of a picture recommended by the Trustees—which allowed the Lawrence Collection of drawings of the old masters to be separated and the most valuable portion of them to go out of the country. This false notion of economy it is which, after so many competitions, and so many meetings of Fine-Art Commissioners over a space of several years, has resulted, on Mr. Barry's own showing in answer to a question from the Earl of Lincoln, in an outlay of only 2,400*l.* for the fresco decorations of the House of Lords. The opinion expressed in the same Report that, "From the evidence taken by the Committee from Mr. Barry and others on this head [meaning the New Houses of Parliament] they are convinced that an adequate control has not been exercised over the large expenditure," is not one that can with any propriety apply to the pictorial or sculpturesque decorations of the building.

At Chelmsford a project has been set on foot and a subscription commenced for erecting a statue to the memory of the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal in that, his native town:—the idea of this local tribute having been first, it is understood, suggested by the Bar. Our readers have made acquaintance in the columns of the *Athenæum* [No. 1010, p. 263]—and perhaps many of them in the artist's studio—with a very fine statue of the deceased Judge, by Mr. Baily the Academician, in which the difficulties that beset the application of sculpture to the uses of portrait are subdued to the mastery of genius. The effect of picture is there given in the positive and unyielding material, without offence to the sculptural canons,—and costume is so employed as to get a triumph out of what is usually an obstacle in this transcendental art. If, as we believe, this fine work still remains without a destination, it will probably at once present itself to the Chelmsford subscribers as a successful carrying out of their intentions for doing honour to their distinguished fellow-townsman.

The inauguration of the statue of Godefroid de Bouillon has just taken place at Brussels, with great ceremony and amid applauding crowds:—Royalty lending its countenance in the persons of the Queen of the Belgians and her children. The Minister of the Interior delivered an oration in praise of Godefroid de Bouillon. The statue is not highly spoken of as a work of Art—and we cannot say that the commemoration itself is one much in the spirit of the present times. A great many years ago we believe this Godfrey slew multitudes of men who would not eat their egg at the end which he preferred. He argued points of doctrine with the sword, and purchased heaven by the slaughter of the Saracen—taking a temporal kingdom meantime as an earnest and an instalment. He "died full many a-year agone"—not much less than a thousand; and has no title that we can discover to a monumental resurrection amid the popular revolutions of 1848.—In the same capital, the Exhibition of the Fine Arts was opened last week:—and this is spoken of as the finest ever seen in Brussels.

Drapers' Hall in Throgmorton Street is in course of being trimmed up. Whether more than that is intended we cannot at present say; but it is now so constitutionally mean and ordinary that decoration alone, however good in itself, cannot possibly impart to it aught of nobleness or dignity, or do more than serve to distinguish it—which is scarcely its case just now—from the adjoining houses. In fact, the civic halls belonging to the various guilds or companies contribute very little to the architectural embellishment of the City. Most of them are remarkable for nothing so much as their grotesque ugliness. They are quite eclipsed by recent buildings in the City itself, erected by private speculation or as the offices of insurance companies. The new Imperial and Mentor Insurance Offices form, together with Mr. Moxhay's Hall of Commerce, a very striking architectural group at the junction of Broad Street and Threadneedle Street. The Imperial might almost be taken for a clubhouse that had wandered from Pall Mall into the city. Though we are not quite satisfied with its design—being of opinion that a little revision would have corrected what appear to us faults, or at least not sufficiently studied circumstances, of detail—yet, taken as a whole, it may rank among our best specimens of the Italian palazzo style, or *astylar* mode of composition—that is, without a columnar order. It is on the whole highly creditable to the taste of its architect, Mr. Gibson; and when we compare it with Mr. Hope's new mansion in Piccadilly, we fancy that taste must be going against the course of the sun and travelling eastward. It has passed from one pole of our metropolis to the other:—for surely Piccadilly and Broad Street are as far asunder as the North and South Poles in the imagination of the fashionable world. Who at the polite end of our metropolis knows—at least will confess to the knowing—anything about such an outlandish place as Broad Street?—yet it may be worth while to explore that locality out. A drive thither will show the denizens of Piccadilly what may deserve importing for imitation nearer home.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

THE PAST OPERA SEASON.

Ours are almost the only Operas of any importance which the workings of Republicanism, Communism, and other *isms* "of dreadful note" have not shaken into silence since the Ides of March came in; but, like other "established institutions," they have felt the pressure of the times. The wise ones assert that both have been conducted at a loss. This may be partly ascribed to vicissitude abroad and compulsory economy at home:—nor is the question by any means settled, whether London will support two musical theatres on such a vast scale of expense. Still, each management must bear some of the blame of failure for itself: Mr. Lumley's for working on the "star system" with the most reckless disregard of Art—Mr. Delafield's for too timid an employment of the unparagoned army of vocalists assembled within his domain.

Let us look back for a moment. At *Her Majesty's Theatre* the solitary attempt at novelty in production was Verdi's 'Attila'—unless we are to count as such the repetition of Meyerbeer's 'Robert,' with the principal female character left out. This could only have been resorted to as a *pis aller* necessary for the occupation of vocalists who can scream, not sing: since we English have too unmistakeably declared ourselves with regard to the conqueror of Rossini to leave the result of the experiment doubtful.—Many new artists have been tried: the failures having been the rule, the success of Signor Beletti the exception. Mdlle. Moltini arrived from Italy without her voice,—Mdlle. Abbadia had, some three years ago, none to bring across the Alps,—Mdlle. Cruvelli, possessing all the *matériel* of a great singer and actress, early in the season went off into fits of pretension and extravagance from which she must recover ere she can be rated as an acquisition save by "the physical force" party. Madame Tadolini was too thoroughly *passée* to produce any impression. Mdlle. Schwartz (at first by friends more energetic than judicious measured against Mdlle. Alboni) could not be sustained: having neither method—save the bad German method—nor voice. Signori Labocetta and Cuzzani were good neither to see nor to hear. The looseness with which Mr. Reeves's engagement was made deprived the company of one who might have done it good service—under regulation. The season, in short, has been nothing more or less than Mdlle. Lind's second season,—less brilliant, of course, than her first. No new part has been added to her repertory comparable to her *Amina*, *Maria*, or *Alice*; and the fever of curiosity having in some degree subsided, it is beginning to be felt that she is not the supreme artist "hymned to the skies" last year,—but a songstress of consummate talent, and an actress who knows how to charm within a limited range, equalled in vocal accomplishments and surpassed in dramatic skill by more than one of her contemporaries. Nor has the interest of the operas in which she has performed been great—the most hackneyed ones with the fewest number of characters having been selected for her sole exhibition. That Mdlle. Lind, set on this solitary pinnacle, runs the risk of wearing out her public and of gaining a reputation for egotism, are facts which the simplest of managers might have considered: seeing that abroad the Lady has always played the part of passing meteor rather than that of fixed star. Then, too, the theatre has lost *caste*—every part of the musical establishment having been allowed to deteriorate. In short, a campaign more fruitless to Art is not within our recollection;—and should Mdlle. Lind by chance retire, the *corps* of *Her Majesty's Theatre* virtually resolves itself into,—Signor Gardoni, a delicate *tenor*; Signor Coletti, an admirable *baritone*; Signor Beletti, an excellent and promising *basso*; and "*les beaux restes*" of Lablache.

The mistake made at the *Royal Italian Opera* is of a totally different character. Energy enough and to spare there has been—but it has been oddly directed, not to say misapplied. Reminding the reader of past remarks [*Ath.* No. 1035] with respect to new productions and revivals at an Italian Opera in London—aware of the difficulty of catering for a public parcel-fashionable parcel-connoisseur, and the still greater trouble of dealing with impracticable vocalists and imperfect musicians, whose ignorance is their sole excuse for eagerness to sing only that which brings immediate applause,—we still think that courage was wanting at the critical part of the season to do quickly that which was to be done. It being obvious that grand opera alone has *told* at Covent Garden, too much time was lost over small or hackneyed works. It is fair, however, to note that the *Royal Italian Opera*, like its rival, had great disappointments to contend with—in the languor of Mdlle. Alboni during the early part of the season (from which, in truth, she has never entirely recovered)—in the recusancy of Signor Ronconi, leading to his secession, which rendered the performance of Gluck's 'Iphigenia' impossible—in the inefficiency of Signori Mei and Corradi-Setti. Then, the success of Madame Viardot, in such form as the treasury loves to record on its books and as excites a management to effort, seemed for awhile doubtful. Her *Sonnambula* was admired, her *Donna Anna* esteemed, her *Romeo* talked about,—before her *Valentine* was run after. She now holds "the town" by its heart as well as by its ear, and is incontestably the *artiste* to be most eagerly looked to and listened for during many a season to come,—her repertory being of the widest possible scope and her powers as an actress without paragon upon the stage. Ere we have done with "questions and commands," we must not fail to point out the great improvement of Madame Castellan and the successful appearance of M. Roger as promising materials for future seasons.

That, in brief, by which the Opera season of 1848 will be best remembered is the step made towards establishing grand opera (as they use the word in France) in public favour. Nothing has been seen in England comparable to 'La Favorita' and 'Les Huguenots' as given in Covent Garden. The progress in choral skill and orchestral refinement and disciplinal superintendence which these performances register is eminently satisfactory. It cannot be too often repeated, however, for the instruction of the public, that in proportion as exhibitions are grand and complete perpetual change is rendered difficult; and this naturally makes experiment a matter of great moment—involving, as it does, time, expense, risk of wearying the subscribers, and (generally) resistance on the part of the co-operating vocalists. We happen to know that the best efforts of MM. Berlioz and Jullien were unequal to the mounting of Gluck's 'Iphigenia,'—so great were the care and cost required—so utterly lukewarm or stiffnecked or incompetent the artists. All these considerations fairly weighed and stated, there has been progress during the past season; though less than we could have wished to record. To sum up:—the best materials for Opera in the world are now within command of London. Whether any person skilful enough to group them wisely, to administer them gainfully, and to employ them so as to conciliate all parties and interests behind and before the curtain, is to be found, the season of 1849 may perhaps show to envious Europe.

Musical and Dramatic Gossip.—The opera season closed on Thursday night, both at Her Majesty's Theatre and at Covent Garden,—at the former with 'The Sonnambula,' at the latter with 'Lucrezia Borgia.'—A concert is to take place this morning in the concert-room of Her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit

of the choral department of that establishment,—to which Mdlle. Lind and M. Thalberg will be leading contributors, and at which the principal performers of Her Majesty's Theatre are to give their assistance.

The destinies of Drury Lane are, after all, it would seem, to be entrusted to M. Jullien; and he, it is said, is likely to make some new efforts in behalf of high art in the drama. Our own opinion on this subject, in relation to the size and structure of the theatre, has already been expressed. Something has to be added on the necessity of a competent management. On any stage, skill and taste are needed in the selection of pieces, new or old,—and in the choice of new ones the utmost impartiality is imperatively demanded.

We understand that Mr. John Reeve,—a son of *the* Reeve, the popular favourite,—will shortly make his appearance in the profession in which his father contributed so much to the amusement of the public. If the report of his friends may be trusted, he inherits much of the paternal *vis comica*, with some qualifications peculiar to himself of the humorous kind. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Charles Mathews for his *début* at the Lyceum.

The *Post* of Friday indulges its readers with a long epistle on 'The Present State of the Drama,'—excited thereto by the "courtly announcement that the Drama is to be a Christmas guest at Windsor Castle." The writer claims great qualities for the English drama,—and states that "it has fostered, if it has not formed, the national character." For the actor he claims a high *status*. "He should be," says Philo-dramatis, "a gentleman, a scholar, a philosopher, and a divine." The description, we think, applies rather to the Poet than to the Performer. There is too strong a tendency in the press to substitute the one for the other. The poet's exponent, being constantly obtruded on the public gaze, is mistaken for the poet's self. This is a false and vulgar point of view, which should be, without delay, corrected. The fault runs through the article in question,—which is entirely occupied with the merits of actors. It should have been entitled 'The Present State of the Stage,' rather than of the 'Drama:'—a subject on which much remains to be said.

Mr. Shirley Brooks has written to us a courteous letter, in which he recalls our attention to his melo-drama of 'The Magician,' now performing at the Olympic Theatre. He defends the incident of the poisoned ring, with the method in which the "effect" is produced, by some innuendo against "the legitimate drama," and by the alleged example of Shakspeare, in the tragedy of 'Hamlet,' with reference to the death of *Laertes*. It will be recollected that we characterized the incident in question as "one of those improbabilities which, though common in melo-drama, are not permitted to the legitimate play. Allow this kind of drama," we added, "to become popular, and we must make up our minds to abandon all the severer canons of criticism." Mr. Shirley Brooks runs a-tilt at this same passage, which he mistakes for a passage of arms,—and delivers himself of the following "words of high disdain." "These remarks," he writes, "lend valuable aid in establishing the belief, very fast gaining ground, that the legitimate drama is a mere conventional phrase, descriptive of a nonentity, and that the real drama is that which, irrespective of theoretic canons, evolves dramatic effect. For the critic's words describe, with a precision which would render injurious the alteration or addition of one syllable, the process by which the death of Laertes is produced in 'Hamlet.'" Is Shakspeare "legitimate"? asks Mr. Brooks in conclusion. Here, first let us observe, that Mr. Brooks acknowledges the truth of our allegation, that the event in his play alluded to "takes place without the connivance of the *preux chevalier*"—is "on his part an accident," yet one "well provided for by the guilty agents in the business." Mr. Brooks admits, in fact, that it is an "improbability;" but argues that it is one not without example in a Shakspearian play. Now, were we even to grant this, it would still not follow that such a confessed "improbability" would be conceded to the legitimate play as a matter of course. Though Shakspeare is unquestionably "legitimate," many things that are as certainly illegitimate might unhappily be defended by his example if that could sustain them. But much will be conceded to Shakspeare that cannot to Mr. Shirley Brooks. Shakspeare is above questioning even where wrong, so far as his own doings are concerned,—but these cannot all be pleaded as licence to others. An "improbability" like that here in question would still remain matter of grave censure, even if the instance adduced sanctioned it—not because it transgresses certain "theoretic canons," but because it offends the most practical conclusions of the understanding, and because in high-class drama the poet is held amenable to the severest demands of logic, reason, and experience. In the melo-drama, on the other hand, such departures from the rule of right constitute the law of structure, and the recognized and accustomed means by which, what the melo-dramatist calls "dramatic effect," but others have more precisely termed "theatrical effect," is commonly "evolved." Our fear is, that the entire drama should arrive at being satisfied with such cheap expedients as its ordinary resource—that the dramatist judging of these by their immediate effect on an audience, should systematically neglect any higher aim and purpose as unnecessary to success. But Shakspeare has *not* thus sinned in the instance adduced by Mr. Shirley Brooks—full of "accidents" as the tragedy of 'Hamlet' upon principle is. The "guilty agents in" that "business" had *not* "well provided,"—had not provided at all—for the actual catastrophe. *Claudius*, the incestuous fratricide, had never intended that Laertes should be slain; his purpose was limited to Hamlet's death. A line is thus drawn by Shakspeare between what was proposed and what was accidental—between what the "guilty agents" had previously designed and what had chanced in carrying their intentions contrary and in addition to their design. Nature and reason are justified by the great poet in his mode of conducting the incident:—they are violated by Mr. Brooks in the conception and structure of 'The Magician' relative to the death of Charles of Anjou.—Let Mr. Brooks do justice to his own talents by imposing such wholesome restraints on his invention as will bring it within the "legitimate" range of probability; and then, in a higher than any mere "conventional" sense, we will acknowledge that he has produced a "legitimate" play,—whether in two acts or five, whether as full of "dramatic effects" as 'Hamlet' itself, or limiting itself to one like 'The Magician.'

MISCELLANEA

The Explosive Power of Gas.—All our readers have heard by this time of the remarkable explosion which took place some weeks ago in Albany Street in this metropolis—in a moment reducing the street on both sides, for a hundred yards both ways, to a good facsimile representation of a section of the Faubourg Saint-Antoine in Paris after the recent siege. At the inquest which has been held on the poor young girl who perished by the calamity, Dr. Arnott was summoned professionally to give his scientific opinion as to the explosive power of gas. It may be usefully repeated here.—

Dr. Arnott.—I inspected the premises and neighbourhood of Albany Street a few hours after the occurrence, and having heard the evidence I say that I believe an admixture of coal gas and common air capable of producing such an explosion. One measure of ordinary coal gas requires ten measures of atmospheric air to render it in the highest degree explosive. The greatest explosion that can be attained will be effected from one part coal gas and ten of common air. The result of such a mixture would, in my opinion, be to increase the volume about fifteen times; that is to say, that one room containing one part of coal gas and ten of common air would expand sufficiently to fill fifteen rooms with the same mixture, and the explosion of the whole would be instantaneous.

The Coroner.—What would you recommend, Dr. Arnott, as a preventive for such explosions from gas?

Dr. Arnott.—Gas ascends to the top of a room, and there remains usually at the top of the air as oil does upon water, and the more it is mixed with atmospheric air the more explosive it becomes; and the probability is in this instance, had Capt. Loten held the candle lower there would have been no explosion. The surest remedy is to have a ventilator at the top of each room, in the chimney. Gas ascends almost three times as much as ordinary smoke, and the draught in the chimney would be sure to carry it off, inasmuch as a chimney is always an air pump.

The Coroner believed that if the explosion had been caused by gunpowder it could not have been more terrific than in this case.

Dr. Arnott said gunpowder was nothing more than gas very much condensed; a cubic foot of the united gases, coal gas and atmospheric air, was equal to half an ounce of gunpowder. The Doctor said he would not pledge himself as to the amount of expansion, as he had understood other scientific gentlemen differed with him, one declaring that it would only increase six times. The result, however, would be the same as regards explosive powers.

Epitaphs often deserve to rank amongst the curiosities of literature; and this is my apology for begging a corner for the following, which I have just copied from the Cathedral Churchyard, Winchester.—

To the Memory of Thomas Fletcher.

Here sleeps in peace a Hampshire grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer:
Soldiers be wise from his untimely fall,
And when yere hot drink strong, or none at all.

This memorial being decayed, was restored by the officers of the garrison, A.D. 1781.—

An honest soldier never is forgot
Whether he die by musket or by pot.

W.

Electric Telegraph.—The charge for the transmission of messages has been reduced:—"Between the hours of half-past 5 o'clock, p.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m. a uniform maximum rate of 5*s.* will be charged for messages under twenty words; 2*s.* 6*d.* extra will be charged for every additional twenty words or fractions of twenty words. Orders for carriages, horses, beds, and other messages for the accommodation of travellers, 2*s.* 6*d.* each."

Art-Union Prize Pictures.—The influence of the Art-Union again challenges examination by its yearly Exhibition of prizes:—to one peculiarity I shall be glad to direct your attention. *Certain pictures were originally exhibited with considerably larger prices affixed to them than they have been sold for to Art-Union prizeholders.* Now, there are two considerations, I take it, relating to this fact:—the first is, that artists in consequence of the existence of this society are encouraged to demand higher prices than their pictures are worth; and secondly, that should a prizeholder suppose them to mean what they say, and imagine that to "take an artist down" is something unworthy either of himself or of the other gentleman—he manifestly selects at a disadvantage. Be it remembered that these very artists have lately helped to hinder the Board of Trade from making judicious regulations with reference to this society; and it is therefore especially incumbent on them to give the subscribers, who are so fettered under the present system, a fair and equal chance.—I am, &c. A Prizeholder.

Is a Perpetual Motion at last discovered?—An intelligent friend, in whom we have confidence, writes to us gravely from Lille, to state that a mechanic there, after thirteen years' effort, has positively obtained *the means of perpetual motion*. Parties have formed themselves into a company to bring the discovery before the public; and on Tuesday in last week a meeting of these, including some engineers connected with mines, was held to witness the machine in operation—and the only objection made, according to our informant was, that it was not applicable to navigation; but this the inventor denies, maintaining its applicability to all purposes. The present machine is of wood, but it is decided to make one of iron. We need scarcely say, that we are not believers in perpetual motion, having the word *friction* floating in our mind—and we have often cautioned correspondents against being led into so dangerous and deceitful a chase; but in this case the circumstances are put before us by so careful a mind, that we are bound to wait rather than to scoff. A belief prevails there that the British Government some time since offered an enormous premium for the discovery of this power; but we are disposed, after inquiry, to consider this belief erroneous.—*Builder.*

The Recently-Discovered Warwickshire Muster Roll.—With reference to the discovery of a Warwickshire muster roll, time of Henry the Eighth, containing the names of William and other Shakspeares, &c., I have to state that (however it may strike one at first sight), it cannot mean the "great bard" as he was not born till much later,—even after more than two whole reigns, namely, Edward the Sixth and Mary, and till the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth, that is, in 1564; and the musters of Henry the Eighth were taken about the twenty-sixth year of his reign,—that is, nearly thirty years before the Poet was born.—I am, &c. Fred. Devon.

Gutta Percha.—The great peculiarity of this substance, and that which makes it so eminently useful for many purposes, is the effect of boiling water upon it. When immersed for a few minutes in water above 150 deg. Fahrenheit, it becomes soft and plastic so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form,—which it retains upon cooling. If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size both in length and breadth. This is a very anomalous and remarkable phenomenon, apparently opposed to all the laws of heat.—*Sharpe's London Magazine.*

EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

[*From our own Correspondents.*]

MONDAY.

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

'Further Researches on the Defective Elasticity of Solid Bodies,' by Prof. HODGKINSON.

'An Examination of Berkeley's Theory of Vision,' by Sir D. BREWSTER.—His attention was turned to this subject by having been called on to give a course of lectures on the Philosophy of the Senses. When preparing for this he was led most minutely to examine the well-known theory of vision by Bishop Berkeley, and made himself minutely acquainted with its details. He found, as he conceived, the fundamental principle on which the entire theory reposed defective. Berkeley's first proposition, which contained that principle, was that direct distance from the eye had no linear representative in the image on the retina, and therefore that distance from the eye could not be a direct object of vision: now this first proposition Sir D. Brewster conceived to be false in fact, and therefore the entire theory which was founded on it must be abandoned. That there was a direct linear representative on the retina, even as seen by a single eye, he showed by a diagram to be the result of the rays entering the pupil; and let the pupil be of what size it may, unless reduced to an actual point, which it never can be, it must allow the rays to form an impression of the entire length of a line stretching away directly from the eye, and therefore objects do not appear all at the same distance from the eye, as would follow from the Bishop's theory. But further, Dr. Berkeley founded his entire theory on an assumed fact, which, if true at all, could be so only when one eye was alone used. Man is not an animal with but one eye. An infant obtains his first glances of the external world by opening on it both eyes; and from whatever source its lessons are derived, both eyes must be admitted to be equally efficient in the knowledge conveyed. In determining this question, he did not consider it essential to decide how single vision with two eyes was effected. It might be from the images falling on corresponding points of the retina,—an opinion now exploded; or from the decussation of the filaments of the optic nerve,—an opinion also exploded; or it might be the necessary result of the line of visible direction—as it certainly was. But wheresoever it originated, it was a fact which must be admitted. They had therefore to determine at what distance, and in what direction, a body would be seen by two eyes when seen single; a determination greatly facilitated by that beautiful instrument the stereoscope of his friend Prof. Wheatstone.—Sir David then, by reference to diagrams, explained how this determination was aided by the use of both eyes; and in confirmation of his views appealed to facts recorded by naturalists, to prove that the young of animals saw distances correctly almost at the instant of their birth. The duckling ran to the water almost as soon as it broke the shell. The young boa constrictor would involve and bite an object presented to it; and in like manner no person ever saw a child use such motions as proved it to perceive objects at its eye, to grasp at the sun or moon or other inaccessible object, but quite the contrary. He also contended that the recorded cases of persons restored to sight by being couched for cataract, or having a pupil formed, led to a similar conclusion;—all of whom saw objects at a distance from the eye, and none supposed those objects to be upon the eye or within it.

Dr. WHEWELL, after expressing his strong sense of the general value and ingenuity of Sir D. Brewster's views, and his diligence of research, begged most respectfully to differ from him entirely in his conclusions. All the facts adduced by him were as well known to Berkeley, and to those who adopted and carried forward his views, as they were to Sir D. Brewster; and he could scarcely suppose that conclusions so firmly based upon facts, and harmonizing so completely with all that was known, would be overturned in a moment by a few well-turned sentences or ingenious popular deductions. As to those animals who were under the dominion of instinct, the question of how they at first were aided by their senses, as it was most intricate, so he conceived it could not be hoped to be disposed of in this summary manner; and many doubted whether it was not so mysterious in its operations as to leave the question of its final solution at any future period most doubtful. But as to man, he had little doubt that the most convincing proofs could be adduced that he required experience to guide him in the uses to which, at least in mature life, he applied his senses; although he admitted that in infancy something resembling the instinct of other animals was to be observed. But if Sir D. Brewster had persuaded himself that infants, or even persons restored to sight at a mature age, could see the distances and directions of objects directly without any aid from experience, all he could assure him of was, that there were many others fully capable of forming a sound judgment who after the most patient and attentive consideration of facts had arrived at a very different conclusion.—Mr. ESTIN, surgeon and oculist of Bristol, must beg to confirm the views enforced by Dr. Whewell. He gave several instances of persons whom he had restored to sight from total blindness, who previous to experience could form no idea whatever of the distances or directions or shapes of bodies; and in one instance the patient for a length of time was in the habit of shutting the eyes entirely and feeling the objects, in order to get rid of the confusion which this circumstance gave rise to. But as her experience grew more perfect, she saw with increasing correctness and pleasure, until at length her sight became perfect.

'On Meteorological Observations continued at Alten, in Finmark, and at Christiania,' by Dr. LEE.

These Observations show that the mean of the barometer for 1846 was, in English inches, 29·75755; and for 1847, 29·76315.

The mean of the thermometer for 1846 was +35°·0006 Fahrenheit; and for 1847 +36°·6692.

The mean fall of rain per day was, for 1846, in English inches, 0·04984; and for 1847, 0·04669.

The mean force of the wind was, for 1846, 1·611; and for 1847, 1·974. (According to the scale of forces adopted at Alten, viz. 1 = almost calm, and 10 = hurricane).

The mean proportion of clear sky for 1846 was 2·502 parts; and for 1847, 2·796 parts: the sky being supposed to be divided into eight parts.

The highest range of the barometer for 1846 was, in English inches, 30·42514; and the lowest range was 28·88262; being a total range for 1846 of 1·54252. The highest range of the barometer for 1847 was 30·63330; and the lowest range was 28·40152; being a total range for 1847 of 2·23228.

The highest range of the thermometer for 1846 was +83°·3 Fahrenheit; and the lowest range was −14·8; being a total range for 1846 of 98·1.

The highest range of the thermometer for 1847 was +84°·74; and the lowest range was −3·10; being a total range for 1847 of 87·84.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that 1847 was much warmer than 1846, and that the mean height of the barometer was greater in 1847 than in 1846.

The total oscillation of the barometer was much greater in 1847 than in 1846; but the reverse was the case with the thermometer.

The atmosphere was drier in 1847.

The wind was rather more powerful, and the sky was clearer in 1847 than in 1846.

These meteorological observations are a continuation of others presented to the Society at York, Cambridge, and Southampton, for the years 1843, 1844, 1845, and which were made by Mr. Grewe and Mr. Cole.—These observations for 1846-47 have been made by Mr. Grewe alone; Mr. Cole having returned to England.—They contain the twelve tables for the months, with the daily observations as formerly for 1846, and the same for 1847; also two tables, with the summary of the contents and the results for each year.—The former observations for 1843-4-5 contained, in addition, the half-hourly observations made on the 21st of each month,—which have been discontinued, as Mr. Grewe had no assistant as formerly; and his avocations at the proper hours prevented him—as did occasional illness. There was no want of zeal or inattention to the subject. Mr. Grewe and Mr. Cole were both assistants in the employ of the British Copper Mining Association established at Alten, and only able to devote their leisure time to these subjects as an amusement and an object of gratification. They laboured under great disadvantages, not only from climate, but from the want of encouragement and the means of communicating with persons of science. They carried on their observations in a climate in which, in the winter, they could hardly touch their instruments, and where they are deprived of the light of the sun in the winter for several months. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, they fixed a thermometer on the highest mountain (Storvandsfield), near the river of Alten, before the winter commenced, and examined it again in the spring. A similar experiment might be tried at Swansea. Also they observed the auroras during the winter; and in a former year presented a paper concerning them.—These Alten observations have not been already without some use and interest. Col. Sabine has referred to them in one of his papers on the meteorology of Bombay; and Mr. Birt, in his papers on the atmospheric wave, sets great value on the Alten observations. So do Mr. Ronalds, of Kew, and the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Greenwich.

The Christiania Observations for 1847.—Since my arrival at Swansea, I have received these from J. R. Crowe, Esq. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Christiania, in Norway. They are a continuation of others made last year, and which I had the honour of presenting to the Association, in his name, at Oxford. (See the Report of the Association for 1847; Transactions of Sections, p. 33.)—Mr. Crowe formerly was the British Consul at Alten, where he resided for several years; and it is, in a great measure, owing to his judgment and zeal that the meteorological observations were commenced at Alten, and continued, since his promotion and removal to Christiania, by Mr. Grewe and Mr. Cole.

Christiania ..	Lat. 59° 54′ 1″	Long. 10° 45′ 0″
Alten	69 50 0±	23 ± east.

Mr. Thomas, the Manager of the Alten Copper Mining Works, and a pastor, a Professor Læfsladius, an eminent botanist, are, I believe, the only patrons of science at Alten.

'On the Fall of Rain at Athree Mullay, Travancore,' by Gen. CULLEN.

'On Atmospheric Disturbances throughout the World, and on a remarkable Storm at Bombay on the 6th of April, 1848,' by Col. SYKES.—This communication, which partook more of the nature of an elaborate report than of that of a notice, we could not pretend to do justice to within our limits, but hope to see it printed at length in the forthcoming volume of the Transactions. It characterizes the atmospheric disturbances and anomalies which presented themselves in various places in Europe, Asia, Africa, and even America, for some months past, as not less remarkable than the political agitations and storms which swept over Europe lately. Of these it gives ample details collected from various sources. It particularizes the ice and snow in Poonah, and the extreme cold at Bombay, Simla, and other places in the East Indies, as quite a miracle. It traces the contemporaneous state of public health; and concludes by giving, as described by Dr. Buist in the *Bombay Times*, all the remarkable details of an extraordinary thunder storm; with the meteorological records preceding, accompanying, and following it, the progress of the storm from place to place, influence on magnetic phenomena, and auroral displays.

'On the Aurora Borealis in Norway during the Winters of 1838 and 1839,' by Dr. SILJESTROM.—The writer stated from observations made in Finmark, at about 70° north lat. that in the course of an aurora borealis there are two magnetical periods to be discerned, in both of which the disturbances are going on in quite an opposite way, so as to increase and decrease successively the different magnetical elements. He stated also, that the simultaneous variations of these elements, with few exceptional cases, are following that simple law, that as the intensity and the western declination increase the inclination decreases in the mean time. In respect to the variations of the luminous phenomenon itself, he had only been able to ascertain that, during the first of the above periods, the aurora borealis was in general exclusively seen on the northern part of the heavens; while, during the second period, it extended itself more to the south,—so that magnetical variations before mentioned seem to be accompanied by a translation of the light from north to south.

'On Auroræ observed at Swansea,' by Mr. J. Jenkins.

'On Meteorological Observations,' by the same.—The meteorological observations consisted of tabulated means for each month, of barometer, hygrometer and thermometer observations made at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M.; with the number of days in each month that the wind blew from each of the eight principal points of the compass, the number of dry, showery, and wet days. The most striking features were the remarkably small deviations from a mean temperature, and the generally small difference between the indications of the dry and wet bulb thermometers.

'On two Cases of uncommon Atmospheric Refraction,' by Mr. M. Moggridge.

TUESDAY.

Section B.—CHEMICAL SCIENCE, Including its Application to Agriculture and the Arts.

'On the Chemical and Physiological Phenomena exhibited by Fowls fed on Barley,' by Prof. F. Sacc. Communicated by Capt. Ibbetson.—This communication was read on Monday in Section D;—and is reported later in our columns.

'Experiments connected with the Extraction of Silver from some of its Ores by the Wet Way, with a Notice of a Process as a Substitute for that of Liquation.' Communicated by Dr. Percy.—This communication proposes to treat silver ores with hyposulphite of lime and chloride of lime; and from experiments detailed by Dr. Percy there appears every reason to believe that these substances may be employed economically, and both gold and silver extracted by an easy and effective method. A process as a substitute for that of liquation was also suggested. Mr. Hunt proposed, from the importance in a practical point of this communication, that it be printed entire in the volume of Transactions. Col. Yorke seconded this proposition; and it was adopted.

'On the Colouring Matters of Madder,' by Mr. J. Higgin.—The author,—after describing the three colouring matters of madder, xanthin, rubiacin and alizarin, and the means he employs to separate them in a pure form,—proceeds to show that the opinion usually entertained—that it is the alizarin only which is the valuable part of madder—is incorrect; and several experiments are adduced to prove that in proper circumstances, such as obtain in ordinary madder dyeing, the xanthin and rubiacin contribute very materially to the effect. They are shown not to act directly, but become changed into alizarin, which then combines with the mordants. This change is considered by the author to be induced by a peculiar azotized ferment found in madder, whereby xanthin becomes rubiacin and this latter alizarin; and the opinion is held out that all colouring matter in madder is derived primarily from xanthin.

'Report on the Air and Water of Towns,' by Dr. Smith.—In commencing his report the author says, it has long been believed that the air and the water have the most important influence on our own health,—and superstitions have therefore constantly attached themselves to receptacles of the one and emanations of the other. The town has always been found to differ from the country: this general feeling is a more decisive experiment than any that can be made in a laboratory. The author proceeds to examine all the sources from which the air or the water can be contaminated. The various manufactures of large towns, the necessary conditions to which the inhabitants are subjected, and the deteriorating influences of man himself are explained. If air be passed through water a certain amount of the organic matter poured off from the lungs is to be detected in it. By continuing this experiment for three months, Dr. Smith detected sulphuric acid, chlorine, and a substance resembling impure albumen. These substances are constantly being condensed upon cold bodies, and in a warm atmosphere the albuminous matter very soon putrifies and emits disagreeable odours. The changes which this substance undergoes by oxidation, &c. is next examined,—and shown to give rise to carbonic acid, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, and probably other gases. The ammonia generated fortunately from the same sources as the sulphuretted hydrogen materially modifies its influences. The consequences of the varying pressure of the atmosphere have been observed; and it is shown that the exhalations of sewers, &c. are poured out in abundance from every outlet when the barometric pressure is lowered. By collecting the moisture of a crowded room by means of cold glasses and also dew in the open air, it was found that one was thick, oily, and smelling of perspiration, capable of decomposition and production of animalcules and confervæ,—but the dew beautifully clear and limpid. Large quantities of rain-water have frequently been collected and examined by Dr. Smith; and he says,—I am now satisfied that dust really comes down with the purest rain, and that it is simply coal ashes. No doubt this accounts for the quantity of sulphites and chlorides in the rain, and for the soot, which are the chief ingredients. The rain is also often alkaline,—arising probably from the ammonia of the burnt coal, which is no doubt a valuable agent for neutralizing the sulphuric acid so often found. The rain-water of Manchester is about 2¼° of hardness,—harder, in fact, than the water from the neighbouring hills which the town intends to use. This can only arise from the ingredients obtained in the town atmosphere. But the most curious point is the fact that organic matter is never absent, although the rain be continued for whole days. The state of the air is closely connected with that of the water; what the air contains the water may absorb, what the water has dissolved or absorbed it may give out to the air. The enormous quantity of impure matter filtering from all parts of a large town into its many natural and artificial outlets, does at first view present us with a terrible picture of our underground sources of water. But when we examine the soil of a town we do not find the state of matters to present that exaggerated character which we might suppose. The sand at the Chelsea Waterworks contains only 1·43 per cent. of organic matter after being used for weeks. In 1827 Liebig found nitrates in twelve wells in Giessen, but none in wells two or three hundred yards from the town. Dr. Smith has examined thirty wells in Manchester, and he finds nitrates in them all. Many contained a surprising quantity and were very nauseous. The examination of various wells in the metropolis showed the constant formation of nitric acid; and in many wells an enormous quantity was detected. It was discovered that all organic matter, in filtrating through the soil, was very rapidly oxidized. The presence of the nitrates in the London water prevents the formation of any vegetable matter,—no vegetation can be detected, even by a microscope, after a long period. The Thames water has been examined from near its source to the metropolis, and an increasing amount of impurity detected. In the summary to this Report, Dr. Smith states that the pollution of air in crowded rooms is really owing to organic matter and not merely carbonic acid,—that all the water of great towns contains organic matter,—that water purifies itself from organic matter in various ways, but particularly by converting it into nitrates,—that water can never stand long with advantage unless on a large scale, and should be used when collected or as soon as filtered.

'On a New Process for analyzing Graphite—Natural and Artificial,' by Prof. R. E. Rogers and Prof. W. B. Rogers.—The new process is founded on the fact that a mixture of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid, when applied in great excess to minutely divided graphite, converts the carbon rapidly and completely into carbonic acid. The fact of such a reaction was noticed by the author more than two years ago; but the details of the present process were not matured until the winter of 1847,—since when it has been used in a number of instances for determining the carbon of graphite, and always with consistent and satisfactory results.

A second communication from the same authors was, 'On the Oxidation of the Diamond in the Liquid Way.'—The processes for oxidizing the diamond hitherto described consist in actually burning this gem, either in the air or in oxygen gas, or in some substance rich in oxygen, as nitrate of potassa. In all these experiments a very elevated temperature is required. It is therefore interesting to discover that the diamond may be converted into carbonic acid in the liquid way and at a moderate heat by the reaction of a mixture of bi-chromate of potassa and sulphuric acid—in other words, by the oxidating power of chromic acid. To succeed in this experiment it is necessary to reduce the diamond to the most minute state of division. A single grain of the gem will suffice for many experiments. In repeated trials more than half a grain has never been used,—and clear evidence of the oxidation has been obtained by the evolution of carbonic acid. The bi-chromate of potash when heated is always found to afford some carbonic acid,—but error is avoided by first heating the acid alone in the retort to about 350°, then adding the bi-chromate by degrees, and stirring the mixture so as to effect a complete separation of chromic acid. A very brisk reaction takes place—much oxygen is disengaged, and with it any carbonic acid which the materials themselves are capable of evolving. When no more carbonic acid can be detected by lime-water tests, the powdered diamond is carefully added. The evolution of carbonic acid is soon evinced by the growing milkiness of lime water, and this continues slowly to increase as long as there is any free chromic acid in the retort. The chief point of interest in the subject, however, is the fact—now published for the first time—that the diamond is capable of being oxidated in the liquid way and at a comparatively moderate temperature—varying between 350° and 450°.

There was a third communication from the Profs. Rogers, 'On the Absorption of Carbonic Acid Gas by Sulphuric Acid,'—in which they show that sulphuric acid of the common density is capable, under ordinary pressure, of absorbing about ninety-four per cent. of its volume of dry carbonic acid gas—a quantity amounting to about twice the effect stated by Saussure,—but this is only to be attained by a brisk and continued agitation of the liquid of an atmosphere of C O_2 of unvarying tension.

'On the Existence of Ozone in the Atmosphere,' by Dr. Moffatt.—Prof. Schönbein has stated that the peculiar substance to which he has given the name of Ozone is to be detected in varying proportions in the atmosphere,—in which it is to be discovered by a mixture of iodide of potassium and starch. Slips of paper are smeared with the following composition—a drachm of common starch is mixed with an ounce of boiling water, and the solution boiled until it is of the consistence of that used in the laundry,—then twelve grains of iodide of potassium are to be added and the whole well mixed together. The presence of ozone is indicated by the decomposition of the potassium salt and the formation of a blue iodide of starch. Dr. Moffatt, from the results which he has obtained (and a great number of specimens showing the changes produced on the iodide of potassium were exhibited to the Section), comes to the conclusion that the presence of ozone in large quantities in the atmosphere is invariably attended with catarrh and mucous diarrhœa.

'Researches on the Analogy of the Existences or Forces—Light, Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and Gravitation,' by Mr. J. Goodman.—The author supposes he has proved the identity of this principle from the fact, that potassium when ignited is found to possess a vast amount of caloric and to evince calorific phenomena of which no other solid substance in nature is capable; and therefore it is more than probable that its extraordinary chemical and electrical powers are derived from the quantity of caloric which it contains. As much as the analogy of chemical and electrical phenomena is shown by their being the most strongly marked in the same substance, so also is it equally manifest that chemical and electrical phenomena are truly the properties of heat—since heat is the existence which at all times so abundantly and beyond all other forces predominates in potassium in which these phenomena are displayed in the highest degree. Lastly, it is evidently manifested, says the author, that chemical and electrical phenomena are one and the same thing, because the substance producing the highest chemical developes also the highest electrical phenomena—so now it is equally shown that chemical and electrical forces and caloric are one and the same thing, because the substance developing the highest chemical and electrical powers displays also the greatest capacity for and contains the highest and most intense quantity of heat.

Section C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The paper 'On the great Anticlinal from Newbridge, in the Taff Valley, to Cefn Bryn, in Gower,' by Mr. W. P. Struve,—which was read in this Sec-

tion on Thursday, and whose title only was given in our last week's report, we have been requested to print at greater length.

The portion of the South Wales coal-field between the Taff Valley and Carmarthen Bay occupies an area of about 560 square miles, and is intersected by six principal valleys. The carboniferous limestone forms the base of the coal series, and is succeeded by the

	Feet.
Farewell rock, or millstone grit	400
Argillaceous and arenaceous shales, containing 36 inches of mine	360
Ditto, with 12 inches of mine and 43 feet of coal ..	540
Ditto, with thick beds of quartz rock; mine, 12 inches; coal, 3 feet	420
Ditto, with 11 feet of coal and 18 to 36 inches of black band	540
Pennant rock, 7 feet of coal	3,000
Shales of sandstone, with 37 feet of coal	3,000
	8,260

Only the workable seams of mine and coal are here estimated. The outcrop of the Pennant rock is nearly as well marked as that of the carboniferous limestone; and wherever this and the superior sandstone exist in their full thickness, they will shut out for ever the lower beds of coal and mine so extensively worked along the margin of the field. It was shown by Mr. Struve's sections that an uprise in the centre of the district had brought the lower thick beds of coal within a moderate distance of the surface; and they are extensively worked for the supply of the large iron-works at Maesteg. By tracing the direction of this uprise in the coal-field, Mr. Struve had succeeded also in reaching the lower coal-measures by pits sunk in the neighbourhood of Port Talbot. According to the preceding statement, one square mile of the lower coal measures ought to produce 40,000,000 tons of coal, 8,000,000 tons of mine, and 3,000,000 tons of black band. The coal-measures above the Pennant rock may be estimated at 25,000,000 tons of coal per square mile.

The Dean of Westminster stated that it had first been pointed out by Mr. Martin that the coal strata worked in various parts of South Wales were connected together, forming one series, somewhat in the shape of a boat,—the southern margin being mostly at a lower level than the northern.—Sir H. De la Beche referred to the labours of early geologists in this field; and showed that when in any case the surface of the country, the succession of the rocks and the amount of the faults were known, then the position of these beds of coal could be accurately predicted.

TUESDAY.

'On the Geology of Pennsylvania,' by Prof. Rogers.—Prof. Rogers exhibited a General Map of North America, the State Survey of Pennsylvania, and many other maps and sections coloured geologically. 1. After pointing out the general accordance in the succession of the older rocks in America with those of Europe, he stated that the rocks composing the great Apallachian chain had been deposited near the eastern shore of the Palæozoic sea in North America, and detailed a variety of circumstances in evidence of the existence of an ancient continent in the direction of the Atlantic. 2. Amongst these hills there is a well-defined series of rocks, containing a succession of fossils; but further west, where the same strata spread out to an enormous extent (in Kentucky and Tennessee), we seem to have arrived at the deep-sea part of these formations, in which all distinctions melt away, and an uniform succession of sedimentary deposits have accumulated to a much greater thickness than near the coast. Wherever the tributaries of the Ohio, or the rivers of Virginia break through the hills, we find beds of grit diagonally stratified, with conglomerate and all other indications of a shallow sea; but passing westward the same beds become finer and finer, the conglomerate passing into grit, and these into fine-grained sandstones. The carboniferous limestone, which is but a few feet thick in the Apallachian, becomes 500 feet thick on the Mississippi. 3. After the elevation of the greater part of this region the sea still covered the whole of Florida, the great plains of Arkansas, and extended far up the Missouri, and along the Atlantic plain as far as New Jersey. Over this area was deposited first the cretaceous series and afterwards the tertiary. 4. Between the Tertiary plain and the Apallachian hills, is a great tract of unfossiliferous rocks (azoic and metamorphic) at least 10,000 feet in thickness, and along their western boundary for 100 or 150 miles the *newer rocks all dip under them;* this extraordinary circumstance was first explained by Prof. Rogers, who has shown that it is the result of the folding of the rocks. The Apallachian chain consists, in fact, of a series of parallel anticlinal and synclinal folds, all leaning over to the west, so much as to *invert* the series of beds on the west of each synclinal: these folds are steepest where they plunge beneath the azoic series, and open out gradually westward, until the strata become horizontal in the Ohio coal-field. Prof. Rogers then gave a summary of his theory of the origin of these great parallel foldings in the Apallachian strata, which he attributes to a series of earthquake movements flowing forward in a particular direction in parallel lines; and he illustrated this view by a description of three remarkable earthquakes in the year 1833. The first, that of St. Domingo, was experienced by the officers of a British vessel, at sea, who stated that looking at the coast they had seen "the crests of the hills waving like the back of a serpent in gentle motion." These undulations had been traced along lines on which they were synchronous. The second, the earthquake in the vale of the Mississippi, in which the lines of synchronous shock ranged N.N.E. and S.S.W. for 500 miles: at a parallel 300 miles east of the first, the shock was experienced eight minutes later; and all along the Atlantic shore twenty minutes later; the sensation was not that of a harsh grating of subjacent rocks, but a billowy heave. Third, a few months later another earthquake affected the whole volcanic line of the Windward Isles and Bermuda simultaneously, and was attended by a sudden return to activity of some of the dormant craters; in the course of twenty-two minutes it had flowed to the United States, and rocked the whole coast from Florida to New York. All these phenomena were considered to prove the doctrine of a flexible crust, resting on a fluid nucleus; and as in former times the crust may have been more flexible and the volcanic forces more energetic, the whole surface may have been thrown into billowy undulations, and these have become permanently fixed by the successive injection of lava into the cracks and fissures of the various folds, thus preventing their return to horizontality. 5. The three great coal-fields of America are—the Ohio, 740 miles long and 180 wide, covering an area of 60,000 square miles, a surface greater than that of England and Wales; the Illinois coal-field, covering 50,000 square miles; and the Michigan, occupying 15,000 square miles. Besides these, there are numerous anthracitic basins in Pennsylvania and Virginia; the farthest being 100 miles S.E. of the margin of the Ohio coal-field. In passing across these coal-fields there is a gradual diminution in the quantity of bituminous matter from W. to E. In the Illinois it amounts to 40 or 45 per cent.; in Western Ohio, from 35 to 40; in Eastern Ohio 25 to 30; in the table-land of the Alleghanies it is reduced to 18 or 20 per cent.; in a little coal-field 20 miles E. of the great field it is only 14 or 15 per cent.; in the western edge of the anthracite field 10 or 12 per cent.; and in the great body of the anthracite only 1 or 2 per cent. of gaseous matter exist, and this not in the form of bitumen. Farther south, in Kentucky and Tennessee the same change takes place, and the associated rocks become metamorphic eastwards. All the coal, of every kind, rests on the same basis of rock, with the same fossils distributed through it, and the particular coal-beds can be identified even when separated by an interval of 50 miles. The anthracite field is 5,000 feet deep, and contains 50 seams of coal; the bituminous coal-field of Ohio is 2,800 feet deep. The working of these coal-fields is increasing rapidly; 3,000,000 tons of anthracite and 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal are annually raised; and 700,000 tons of iron manufactured. A process for smelting iron ore with anthracite was long wanted, and the Government of Pennsylvania had offered a premium for such a discovery. This was first achieved by Mr. Craig, in South Wales, by whom a patent was obtained in England; and for the use of it in America one iron-master guaranteed him a premium on all the ore smelted,—but from want of an international patent-right, the process was soon imitated, and in some cases improved upon, by other parties in America.—Drawings were exhibited of the anthracite coal-mines on the Lehigh River, Pennsylvania; which are worked like an open quarry on the slope of a mountain rising 900 feet above the river; the coal is 60 feet thick, and surrounds the quarry in black glistening walls, capped by 40 feet of yellow sandstone; it is conveyed by a self-acting railway for eight miles down a declivity of from 100 to 140 feet per mile; the whole cost of obtaining it being 2*d.* a ton. This great bed of coal splits up into a number of divisions when quarried at some distance. 6. Prof. Rogers then alluded to the subject of the drift, which had received new interest in America, from the visit of M. Agassiz. This deposit is spread over the whole of the States, and extends westward to the Upper Missouri; where it rests upon the older strata its *floor* is worn, and striated with furrows, which follow the pre-established contour of the surface, diverging when they meet any obstacle, and coalescing on the further side; their general direction is N. and S. This drift is strewed indiscriminately over all the high ground as well as the valleys; neither the White Mountains in New York, 6,000 feet high, nor those between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence, 5,000 or 6,000 feet high, being centres from which the drift was dispersed. Besides this general drift with its boulders, there are long trains of angular masses of rock, running N. by W. and S. by E., on the borders of New York and Massachusetts, derived from great ragged chasms in the summits of the Alleghanies 1,000 feet above the plain. These angular blocks rest upon the surface of the drift which overspreads the country to the depth of 20 or 30 feet. They vary in size from that of a hogshead to a small house; one of them being 50 feet long, and they do not much diminish in size from N. to S. One of these trains has been traced to a distance of 50 miles; another parallel line at a distance of half a mile is 20 miles long, and there are various others: they are about 200 yards wide, and the blocks are not in contact, but lie a little apart. They are not strewed like *moraines* along the flanks of hills, but pass alike over mountain and valley, climbing summits higher than that from which they originated.

'On the Sources of the White Nile,' by M. Werne.—The author denies the discovery, by M. Antoine D'Abbadie, of the source of the Nile in 7° 49′ N. lat. and 34° 38′ long. E. from Paris. In 1841-2, the Egyptian Expedition, to which M. Werne belonged, ascended the main stream of the Nile as far as the country of Bari, in 4° N. lat.; and they were told by the natives that the *sources of the river lay still further south.* The author argued, that if M. D'Abbadie's sources in Enarea and Kafa were really those of the rivers ascended by him, an intercourse between the countries along the valley of the stream must exist, and the same domestic animals, produce, and articles of use would be found. In Enarea and Kafa, according to M. D'Abbadie, there are horses, mules, coffee, and dollars; but no sheep, fowls, or leather. In Bari the reverse is the case,—from which M. Werne concludes there can be no water communication between M. D'Abbadie's Nile in Enarea and Kafa, and the true Nile (Tubirih) in Bari. M. Werne asserted, that from the form and direction of the mountains whose valleys are watered by the Nile, an eye-witness would form the opinion that the river came from a distance of several degrees further south; and stated that Lakono, King of Bari, and his people, always pointed to the south when describing the sources of the river. Lakono asserted that he had been to the country of Anyan (Anjan), in which the head streams of the Nile had their origin, and said that in the four rivulets whose confluence formed the main stream the water came only to his ancles; whereas, above the extreme point reached by the Egyptian Expedition, the Nile was a turbulent stream, running between steep banks over a rocky bed. In M. Werne's opinion, the Nile of M. D'Abbadie is either a tributary of the Blue River or of the Sobát; whilst the true source is to be looked for in the regions near the Equator,—where also will be found the Mountains of the Moon.

'On the Sources of the Nile, in the Mountains of the Moon,' by Dr. Beke.—Dr. Beke exhibited a map of the Nile according to Ptolemy, and another showing his own view of its course,—in which he places the head of the Nile in 2° S. lat. and 34° E. long., at the extreme eastern edge of the table-land of East Africa, and about 300 or 400 miles from

Zangebar, which he considers identical with the island Menuthias. According to the Arabian geographer Ibn el Wardi, the Nile divides above the country of the Zindj (Zangebar),—one branch going towards Egypt, and one towards the Zindj; and Dr. Beke suggests that the latter is the river Lufidji, which falls into the Indian Ocean about 8° S. lat., and has some of its sources near those of the Nile; and it is common with the natives to consider rivers which originate together as part of one stream. The Mountains of the Moon are considered by Dr. Beke as a part of the high table-land running N. and S., and separating the branches of the Nile from the rivers flowing to the E. coast of Africa, and which to the natives of the coast appears like a mountain range. Dr. Beke considers the confluence at Khartúm, in 15° 37′ N. lat. of the White and Blue Rivers, as only the junction of the Astapus with the Nilus; and that the real confluence of Ptolemy's two arms of the Nile is in 9° 20′ N. lat., where the Sobát Telfi, or River of Habert, joins the White River. He also believes in the existence of a third great arm of the Nile, the Bahr el Ghazál or Keïláh, which also joins the main stream in 9° 20′ N.,—which, he says, is the Nile of Herodotus. Dr. Beke also called attention to the journey undertaken by Dr. Bialloblotzky into East Africa for the purpose of exploring the southern limits of the Nile, and invited assistance to that traveller in his undertaking.

Mr. A. Petermann exhibited a new Hydrographic Map of the British Isles, on which about 1,550 rivers are distinguished by names, 480 lakes and ponds, and 40 waterfalls; the canals with their altitude, as well as that of the rivers and lakes, and the great drains in the fen districts. It was stated that there were 20 rivers in England, 10 in Scotland, and 10 in Ireland, each draining 500 square miles and upwards. Of these—

18 drain an area each	= 500 to	1,000	square miles.
14 "	= 1,000 "	2,000	"
8 "	= 2,000 "	10,000	"

These last eight are—The

Humber (including Trent and Ouse) to Spurn Point	9,550
Severn (to Flat Holmes)	8,580
Shannon (to Loop Head and Kerry Head)	6,946
Thames (including Medway) to Nore Light	6,160
Barrow	3,410
Great Ouse	2,960
Bann	2,345
Tay, as far as Rhynd	2,250

The River Amazon drains a tract of 2,275,000 square miles.

Mr. F. Bonomi exhibited the Map of Egypt as in the time of Antoninus Pius, constructed by Mr. S. Sharpe and himself,—for an account of which see *Athenæum* [*ante*, p. 515]. — The Dean of Westminster compared this map with the Pavement at Preneste (ancient Palestrina),—of which there is a large Italian print. It represents a Progress of Alexander up the Nile, with the embarkation at the lower end, and at successive stages up the river the animals of each region are figured standing on its banks or floating in the water, *e.g.* crocodile, hippopotamus, hyæna, ape, camelopard, &c.

A communication was read from Mr. C. Bunbury, 'On the Occurrence in the Tarentaise of certain Species of Fossil Plants of the Carboniferous Period, associated in the same Bed with Belemnites.'—The fossil plants were stated to be in a very bad state for examination, being mashed up together in a talcose schist, and often curiously distorted by the molecular action which the rock has undergone. In the Turin collections Mr. Bunbury had made out nine species of Ferns, two Calamites, and three Asterophythites, which he considered identical with Carboniferous species,—a conclusion formerly stated by M. Adolphe Brongniart.

'On Marginopora and Allied Structures,' by Dr. Carpenter.—This paper was also read in Section D. on Monday.

Dr. Daubeny read a communication, in reply to Mr. W. Hopkins's 'Objections to the Chemical Theory of Volcanoes.' — The difficulty which Mr. Hopkins proposed was first, he says, suggested by M. Gay-Lussac, and has never, in his opinion, been explained away. It consists in the supposed admission of air and water to the lower regions of the volcanic mass by fissures conducting the sea-water to the fluid lava; whereas the fluid matter below ought to pass upwards into the fissures and close them, provided the hydrostatic pressure at the bottom of the fissure was greater than the weight of the descending column of water, which must often happen, especially in such volcanoes as Stromboli, in which the permanent position of the surface of the fluid mass is known to be at a great height above the level of the ocean. Dr. Daubeny remarks, that M. Gay-Lussac does not deny that water gains access to the focus of volcanoes; but, on the contrary, asserts that the admission of water cannot be doubted, since there is never a great eruption that is not followed by the evolution of an enormous quantity of aqueous vapours,—which, with the muriatic acid accompanying it, cannot be conceived to take place without the admission of water to the interior of the volcano. The French philosopher urged the difficulty alluded to only as militating against the notion of the interior of the earth being in an incandescent condition, and gives it as a reason for preferring the very theory which Mr. Hopkins impugns. Mr. Hopkins's objection, therefore, is a mechanical one,—answered by facts which are undoubted, however difficult they may be of explanation; and does not seem to apply in any special degree to the action of water upon the bodies which may be assembled in the interior of the earth. The admission of water being, therefore, a fact, and not an assumption, chemists were fully at liberty to speculate on the ulterior consequences that might arise from its presence.

'On a Peculiarity in the Structure of one of the Fossil Sponges of the Chalk, *Choanites Königi* (Mantell), by W. Cunnington, Esq. of Devizes.—This abundant and characteristic fossil of the chalk is pear-shaped, and when living was attached at its smaller end by branching root-like processes. At the larger end is a deep cylindrical cavity, from which numerous tubes radiate at nearly right angles through the substance of the animal. In addition to this structure, Mr. Cunnington has for some years observed, in all the sections or decomposed specimens which have come under his notice, a large canal,—which takes a spiral direction round the central cavity, near the base of which it commences, and, ascending very regularly, makes five or six revolutions, and terminates on the upper surface, near the central cavity. Some of the radiating tubes appear to anastomose with this spiral canal. Mr. Cunnington has not detected any analogous structure in those genera of fossil sponges which are most nearly allied, nor in any recent sponges; and the only suggestion he can offer as to its nature is that it may serve specially for the developement of the gemmules, and thus constitute an ovarian canal.

'On the Geology of Lundy Island,' by the Rev. D. Williams. — In a former notice the author described some remarkable dykes in the slate and granite of this island, and now exhibited a series of rock specimens, showing every intermediate condition between true granite and trap, by the gradual introduction of hornblende and lime. These specimens were obtained at the junction of the granite with the slate rock at the north of the island. The author called attention to the abundance of carbonate of lime in some of the Primary rocks,—which, he believed, had in many instances been dispelled by heat.

WEDNESDAY.

'On the Geology of part of the County of Wicklow,' by Prof. Oldham.—This communication was illustrated by a new Geological Map of Wicklow and a number of sections in the mining districts, published in connexion with the Geological Survey of Great Britain. Through the centre of the county passes the granite ridge which extends from Dublin to Waterford, nearly north and south; its highest point, Lugnaquilla, 3,000 feet above the sea. On both flanks of the granite rests a series of sedimentary deposits, whose general strike is N.E. and dip S.E., and, therefore, oblique to the granite, which cuts them all in succession. The oldest of these rocks are at the north end of the east flank of the granite, and consist of sandy and slaty beds, altogether from 4,000 to 5,000 feet thick, and stratified with the utmost regularity. These are followed by argillaceous beds and volcanic ash and breccia with contemporaneous greenstone: a considerable number of fossils have been found in the volcanic ash, the equivalents of the lowest of all the Silurian remains in Wales. On the western flank of the granite only this upper series is found. Both series of sedimentary rocks have been upheaved, subjected to lateral pressure, contorted and fractured; besides which, they have all been altered along the line of contact with the granite to the extent of 5,000 or 6,000 feet, and over a breadth of half a mile on the surface. The influence of the formerly heated granite is shown in the developement of slaty cleavage and in the production of minerals not existing in the unaltered rock, in the conversion of sandstone into quartz rock, and of the volcanic mud into a crystalline hornblendic rock. The dip of the slates, &c. is sometimes 70°, but usually much less; the granite extends under these, and is shown again at a distance by denudation. Portions of the altered slate remain upon several summits of the granite hills, and show the original height of the surface of the granite,—which in these points has been preserved from the rapid decomposition which has wasted it all around. The summit of Lugnaquilla is a mass of slate of this kind, traversed by numerous large veins of granite; similar veins pierce all the rocks in contact with the granite, and many of them, having taken the direction of the bedding of the rock, appear as if interstratified. In Glenmalur these granite veins may be seen, extending with parallel edges for hundreds of feet. Besides these and the contemporaneous greenstones, there are numerous dikes, like the Cornish *Elvans*, in the southern and metalliferous part of the county; these are not in the older sedimentary rocks, but abound in the upper series. Glenmalur, in which several lodes of lead and copper are worked, is formed by a great fault; and there are several other parallel lines of dislocation now occupied by lakes. The Vale of Avoca is also caused by a fault which shifts all the lodes: these dislocations extend into the granite itself. In Wicklow there are no newer formations except the drift; but a little westward the edges of the Silurian rocks are covered by the conglomerates and sands of the old red system. The drift consists of clays and sand mixed with limestone boulders, which are scratched and furrowed: in some parts of it organic remains occur, in such a manner as to prove they lived on the spot. The species, however, are Arctic, and occur 700 feet above the present level of the sea. In the northern part of the county the drift is gravelly and mixed with angular fragments of older rocks adjoining: huge blocks of granite and quartz rock are strewed over the county, the lower surface of the quartz rock retaining distinct scratches and furrows. The surface of the county appears to have undergone extensive denudation since the deposit of the drift, as many of the ravines and cauldron-shaped hollows are quite free from it.

The Marquis of Northampton read a letter from M. Boguslawski on the fall of a Meteorite, in two pieces, at Brannan, in Bohemia, on the 14th of July, 1847. Another meteorite of larger size, but exactly agreeing in appearance and chemical composition, had been dug up from a depth of 14 feet at See-Lœsgen.

The Dean of Westminster exhibited a Map of North Wales and sketches of rocks in the valleys around Snowdon, and pointed out the various indications of the former existence of glaciers in these valleys. The detritus in this district was stated to be entirely local, and to have no relation to the northern drift. The best localities for observing the effect of the moving masses of ice which formerly occupied the seven valleys of Snowdon are at Pont Aber-glaslyn, near Bedd-gelert, where the surface of the rocks below the superficial soil is worn and furrowed in the direction of the valley; — at Capel Cerrig, where there is a great extent of naked rock all exhibiting the effects of glacier action;—the vale of Llanberris;—the valley of Nant-Francon, where glaciers descending from Llyn Ogwyn and other elevated lakes and tarns have propelled moraines not only along the valley, but also across Lake Idwal, then filled with ice, to its northern shore;—at Llyn-y-Gader, also, there were very remarkable round-topped hillocks worn and smoothed by the progress of the ice. The Dean then gave an account of the principal phenomena of glacier action in Switzerland,—where they are believed to have formerly extended much farther than at present.

'Account of an extensive Mud-slide in the Island

of Malta,' by A. Milward, Esq.—The writer gives this account with the view of elucidating the motion of viscous bodies and the analogous phenomena of glaciers. Previous to the autumn of 1846 a large quantity of mud, dredged from the harbour of Valetta, was deposited on level ground between the harbour and cliff, and covered about two acres of ground. The autumnal rains, aided by the overflow of a tank on the cliff, caused the main body of the mud to flow from the side next the sea, where it was piled up highest, towards the cliff: the mud descended in streams, whose inclinations were greatest at their origin, and their surface was marked by alternate curved bands of coarse and fine material, the rough bands being slightly in relief: where the descent was steepest the curved bands were broken and irregular. As the surface of the mud dried, two sets of fissures were formed, one in the direction of the stream, the other following the curved bands. In the spring of the present year a smaller slide took place, in which the surface of the mud was raised into curved bands or waves 1½ to 2 feet high, the ridges being formed of the coarser materials. It appears that in the first instance the surface-mud was semi-fluid, and flowed over a comparatively dry and hardened surface, but afterwards the surface-mud dried by exposure, whilst that below remained moist.

'An Attempt to Illustrate the Origin of Dirt Bands on Glaciers,' by A. Milward, Esq.—The surface of a glacier is composed of alternate bands of porous and compact ice, and the former being discoloured more readily than the latter, give rise to "dirt bands," which follow the direction of the hyperbolic curves marked out by the outcrop of the structural planes, known as the "ribbon" structure, being elongated low down the glacier and compressed near its source; they are also most apparent low down, where the ice has been longest exposed to the weather. The writer suggests that the porous bands may be formed during the winter season, when the ice is less saturated with water and forms more slowly; and that the compact bands mark the quantity of ice added to the glacier each summer, when its motion is greatest. He also recommends the examination of the upper part of glaciers with the view of ascertaining whether their surface is originally marked by waves such as those before described on the mud-slides.

Capt. Ibbetson exhibited railway sections of the new red sandstone and carboniferous strata near Bangor.

Mr. Whishaw proposed the construction of geological models in gutta percha.

MONDAY.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

Prof. E. Forbes drew attention to some living animals which had been dredged up—as we have mentioned—in the sea of Swansea on Saturday last. Amongst them were several species of Echinodermata, a species of Rhizostoma and other Medusæ.

Mr. Hunt read the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining 'The Influence of Carbonic Acid Gas upon Plants contained in Glass Cases.'

Dr. Daubeny explained the nature of the apparatus employed in these experiments. It was subject to considerable leakage, but the carbonic acid gas was constantly supplied. It had been found that an atmosphere of 20 per cent. killed the plants contained in the case. With respect to the influence of this gas, it appeared to be just as injurious to the flowerless as the flowering plants. He suggested that these experiments should be extended to animals. One of the objects of these researches was, if possible, to ascertain whether an atmosphere highly charged with carbonic acid could have assisted in the great developement of vegetation which occurred during the growth of the great coal forests in the early history of the world.—Dr. Lankester suggested that the experiments should be extended to other gases. But few experiments had been conducted on this subject, and some misunderstanding existed even with regard to them. Liebig had supposed that sulphuretted hydrogen had great influence on vegetation, and he had long ago observed that certain forms of plants lived in sulphureous waters, and that plants flourished in the neighbourhood of waters weakly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen.—Dr. Carpenter thought Dr. Lankester's suggestion valuable. He suggested that the great developement of zoophytic limestone during the coal period depended on the fact that the water charged with carbonic acid had dissolved the carbonate of lime which had thus been introduced into the structure of the animals from whence it was deposited. It had been observed recently that wherever springs existed charged with carbonic acid, and containing carbonate of lime, that there the deposition of coral skeletons is very large.

'On an apparently undescribed state of the Palmellæ, with a few Observations on Germination in the Lower Tribes of Plants,' by G. H. K. Thwaites.—The Palmellas, which are usually described as consisting of several cells, have been observed by Mr. C. E. Broome to originate in branched filaments. This fact had also been observed by Mr. Thwaites, who considered that the separation of the cells from the filaments, and the fact of each of the cells assuming an independent vitality, should be viewed as a gemmation taking place; being rather a division of the individual plant than a reproduction of the species, and therefore, that the subsequent fissiparous division of these separated cells would be a continuation of the same process of gemmation. He pointed out the very general occurrence of gemmation in the lower plants; and thought that the tendency to produce gemmæ in the lower tribes seemed to warrant our considering that what had been described by authors as a second form of fructification in some of the Algæ should be rather referred to gemmation; for example, the tetraspores of the Florideæ, and the spores of Vaucheria. He stated, in conclusion, that he did not think that the cilia with which this last body is endowed indicated any higher developement than where these organs were absent.

Dr. Carpenter regarded these observations as of the utmost importance, as they pointed to the same condition of things in the vegetable as had been observed by Steenstrup in the animal world. He differed from Steenstrup with regard, not to his facts, but to his terms. There were two modes of reproduction amongst plants, as pointed out by Mr. Thwaites—the one by spores, the other by germs. The question was as to whether this fact was more fully explained by calling it an "alternation of generations." He regarded all the germs produced from the same spore, not as several individuals, but as portions of the same individual. He drew also attention to analogous functions performed in the cells of the lower and higher plants.—Dr. Daubeny thought it most important that the analogies between the higher and lower plants should be made out. Botanists had begun at the wrong end in beginning with the highest. The most philosophical way was to begin with the lowest and to proceed to the highest. He inquired of Mr. Thwaites what he thought was the cause of ciliary motion in the cells of plants?—Mr. Thwaites thought that the movements of the cilia were entirely dependent on the changes which go on in the cell.—Mr. Henfrey gave the result of his researches on the developement of the pollen grain. The grains of pollen at first form a kind of cellular membrane, from which each cell separates. It is then filled with endochrome; which is subsequently divided into four masses, between each of which is formed a membrane subdividing the cell into four parts. The membrane thus dividing the original cell, is formed on the inner wall of the cell, and is not the cell membrane itself.—Mr. Thwaites described the fissiparous formation of cells in the Confervæ. The newly formed cell is formed from membrane at the sides of the old one, and not from the cytoblast or nucleus, which splits in two, each half occupying the wall of the newly formed cell.—Dr. Lankester stated that he had not been able to confirm the views of Mr. Henfrey and others on the developement of the cells in the hairs of Tradescantia. He inquired if any of the observers present had been able to confirm the statement of Schleiden, that the cell was developed from the cytoblast. He thought that the weight of evidence was in favour of a developement by fission in the filamentous Algæ, but from cytoblasts in the higher form of plants. In the animal kingdom there was little doubt of the importance of the cytoblast in cell-developement. It would be singular if an erroneous observation in the vegetable kingdom should have led to a correct one in the animal.—Mr. Henfrey expressed his conviction that Schleiden was in error, and that the nucleus did not produce the cell from its surface. He had repeated Schleiden's observations on *Orchis morio*, without in any manner being able to confirm their correctness.—Dr. Carpenter believed that the nucleus was of less importance than was supposed by Schleiden. It sometimes occurred after and sometimes before the formation of the cell. Where there was no nucleus there was no endochrome, and where there was endochrome there was a nucleus. The nucleus might be regarded as a condensed endochrome, and the endochrome as an extended nucleus.—Mr. Thwaites stated that in many cells, as in the Fungi, there was no nucleus at all.

Dr. Carpenter described the microscopic structure of some bodies called Marginopora, and found in large quantities in some Tertiary beds.

'Cases of Impaired Vision in which Objects appear much smaller than Natural,' by Dr. A. Waller.—This paper consists of some observations of impaired vision in which the principal symptom consisted of an altered appreciation of the sizes of external objects. They are presented for the purpose of elucidating the action of the nerves and of the mind in the judgment of the dimensions of objects. In one case, the illusion existed in one eye only, which perceived objects much smaller than the other. In other cases, the illusion in both eyes was temporary, merely lasting for a few minutes at a time during the day and then suddenly disappearing.

'On the Luminous Spectra exerted by Pressure on the Retina, and their Application to the Diagnosis of the Affections of the Retina and its Appendages,' by Dr. A. Waller.—These observations relate to the luminous spectra which appear in the field of vision when the eyeball is compressed, or when the head has received a sharp blow, and in various other circumstances. After having described the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton and others, the author goes on to relate his own observations, and finds that these spectra vary according to the part of the eyeball which is compressed. If compressed at the upper part they appear to be most bright, and consist of several concentric rings alternately bright and dark. He shows that these spectra may be employed with great advantage as a means of discriminating the diseases of the retina and optic nerve from those which affect the crystalline lens, the iris, and the other parts in front of the retina. In amaurosis, glaucoma, and other affections of the nervous parts, the spectra are found to become more faint in proportion as the nervous powers are injured, and are entirely absent when the visual powers are more deeply impaired. On the other hand, in those numerous affections of the eye where the rays of light can no longer form their images on the retina on account of the opacity of the parts which they have to traverse, the ocular spectra are found to be unimpaired in their brightness. The author cited numerous cases in confirmation of this statement.

'Microscopic Observations on the Circulation of the Human Blood, and on the Structure of the Nerves in the Glands in the inferior Surface of the Tongue,' by Dr. A. Waller.—The author describes some microscopic observations on the minute glands at the inferior surface of the tongue. These minute glands, of about the size of a pin's head, are removed by him from the living tongue and immediately subjected to observation under the microscope,—for which, by their transparent nature, they are particularly adapted. He states that by this means he has been enabled to discover several points relating to the structure of glands which cannot be observed in these tissues after death. The movement of the blood through the capillaries is there seen for the first time, and is found to present all the same phenomena as in the web of the frog or other transparent tissues. The nerves distributed to the various cells of which the gland consists are very numerous, and may be traced to the extremities of the separate cells, where they terminate, some in free extremities, others in vesicles whose diameter is several times larger than that of the nerve tube itself. Near their union with the glandular duct is a small ganglion, which contains the usual elements, viz., vesicular globules and gelatinous and tubular fibres.

Capt. Ibbetson communicated portions of a paper, which he had translated, by Prof. Sacc, 'On

the Chemical and Physiological Phenomena presented by Fowls fed on Barley.'—This paper contained the results of an elaborate series of experiments performed by the author on the composition of the food and the excretions of two chickens. It was found that hens when sitting lose a great portion of their weight. That during the time of the formation of the egg-shell they require carbonate of lime. The carbonate of lime appears held in solution by carbonic acid before it is deposited in the shell, and is supplied from without. The albumen or white of the egg contained sufficient phosphate of lime to account for this substance in the bones of the chick. The shell, though apparently solid, was found to act as an organ by which certain gaseous constituents were got rid of from the substance of the egg,—thus favouring the changes going on in the albumen and yolk.

Mr. S. Lennard exhibited a series of drawings of microscopical sections of the bones of vertebrate animals.

Dr. Lankester communicated to the Section the results of the investigations of Mr. W. C. Williamson, of Manchester, 'On the Structure of the Shell, and Soft Animal of Polystomella, with some Remarks on the Classification of Foraminifera.'—The author had succeeded, by means of fresh specimens of Polystomella, in making out the structure of the soft animal found in these shells. Drawings of this structure were exhibited to the Section. With regard to the classification of the Foraminifera, the author believes that in their low organization and gelatinous tissues, they are related to the Porifera on the one hand, and the Difflugiæ on the other; only the horny skeleton and the triradiate calcareous spiculæ of the sponge are here exchanged for an external calcareous skeleton and an elastic living membrane. The existence of a decided internal digestive cavity, together with their well-defined retractile pseudo-podia, give the Foraminifera claim to a higher rank than is held by any known Porifera. The extension of the stomach resembles the singular forms of the hydraform Polypes, whilst many of the lower Acalephæ present analogous watery gelatinous structures, numerous retractible filamentous organs of locomotion, and a somewhat similar extension of the digestive apparatus into all the parts of the animal.

Section F.—Statistics.

On the Progress of Popular Education illustrated by the Criminal Returns for England and Wales,' by Mr. Fletcher.—The lecture was illustrated by a large map, in which England and Wales were divided into—first, the Southern agricultural and maritime counties; secondly, South Midland and Eastern agricultural counties; thirdly, Metropolitan counties; fourthly, North Midland and North Eastern agricultural counties; fifthly, South Midland agricultural counties, with dispersed domestic manufactures; sixthly, Western, &c., chiefly Celtic, agricultural and mining counties; seventhly, Northern agricultural and mining counties; and eighthly, Northern and Midland mining and manufacturing counties. The lecturer commenced with describing the nature of the occupations and the state of education in these several sections, and proceeded to show how materially the nature of the occupation in which the population was engaged influenced the amount and degree of education and of crime. It was in the thriving country towns of the purely agricultural districts, and in the seaport towns of those districts where persons of leisure and opulence resided, that the best means of school education were to be found. In towns of this character it was mostly found that the several denominations of Dissenters generally agreed in the support of the same public day schools, on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, in which they were usually aided by the subscriptions of liberal Churchmen. Where the predominant industry is agricultural, with a scattering of light manufactures, amongst the cottages of the poor the thermometer of education was very low. The women, girls, and little ones generally were employed in these manufactures, to the neglect of their household duties; and the little ones were only nominal scholars at a school kept by some village dame, but in reality a workshop, with which no school, purely for the purposes of education, and not teaching the trade of the district, could compete. The observations of the lecturer particularly applied to section 5, including the counties of Hertford, Buckingham, and Bedford, where straw-plaiting, lacemaking, &c. are carried on to a great extent; and to the glove-making districts of Somersetshire. The counties in group 6 are agricultural and mining, in the western part of South Britain, and comprising also nearly the whole of Wales. In this district there is (Cornwall excepted) little more than Sunday school instruction in the Bible in Welsh, owing to the obstacle of language. Group No. 7 also consists of agricultural and mining districts, in the North of England, and the comparison of the ratio of education of the two populations is very striking. Here also arises a very interesting question as to the difference between races. The inhabitants of the northern counties are mainly of Scandinavian descent; but still we find, though their dialects are rather unintelligible to a cultivated ear, that, as they contain most of the Saxon roots of the language, there is less difficulty in scriptural education. In the mountainous districts here it is exceedingly difficult to maintain day-schools, and the education afforded by Sunday schools is very inadequate. It is also lamentable to observe, that in the districts occupied by the masses of our mining population day-schools are languishing and neglected. The population in these districts is almost wholly a working population, and there are no resident gentry. There are a few capitalists, who seek to make a fortune; but as soon as they have realized it they retire to some more socially congenial neighbourhood, and pay but little attention to the educational requirements of those whom they employ. In these districts it would appear, from the various inferences drawn by the lecturer, that the Sunday-school system of education was wholly unsatisfactory, and that the great desideratum was the establishment of day-schools. In section 8, comprising the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, &c., it is almost needless to say, that every variety of mining, agricultural, and manufacturing industry is carried on. The agricultural portion of this district presents its usual and better features; but where the population engaged in manufacturing and mining operations are brought together in great numbers, the absence of resident gentry is always followed by a lack of instruction. The few day-schools which exist are remarkable for their "dirt, disorder and neglect." In the larger towns—where, however, manufacturing industry is not carried on to the same extent as in the rural districts—the educational resources of the population are more available. Some few mill-owners have established schools from philanthropic motives; but these form the exception, and not the rule. When considering the influence of great towns, the lecturer remarked, that these towns and their influences comprised one-half of the population of the kingdom. The least instructed districts are those comprised in sections 2, 5, 6, and 8, containing, according to the last census, a population of nearly 10,000,000. The most instructed districts are 1, 3, 4, and 7, which comprise a population (including the metropolis) of 6,253,402 souls. It is remarkable, however, that the annual value of the real property assessed to the property and income tax in the least instructed districts far exceeds that of the most instructed districts. In the former it is 48,691,646*l.* and in the latter 37,111,589*l.*; but in the former the actual number of persons of independent means, according to the census, is 219,930, whilst in the latter, though containing a much smaller population, it amounts to 226,043. The great central region of England, which (with the exception of the metropolitan counties) has by far the densest population, is one with the least portion of instruction. It appears singular, that the aggregation of population in towns especially for mining and manufacturing operations does not lead to increased means of instruction; but that the increase of population in towns of residence and miscellaneous occupations always leads to an increase of educational resources. Wales is included amongst the least educated districts. The statistics collected are curious. The marriages under 21 years of age, as compared with the total population, is as 417·37 to 888·02 in the metropolitan counties, where the marriage ceremony appears to be more in vogue; but in the northern and midland districts (manufacturing and mining counties), the proportion is 2125·94. It must, however, be observed, that in Wales there are fewer illegitimate children than in other parts of the kingdom, the proportion being infinitely less than in the northern and midland manufacturing and mining counties. The amount of pauperism in Wales is also considerably less than in most parts of England—being 5·5, whereas in London it is 12·5, and in the south midland and eastern agricultural counties, 39·5. The deposits in the savings banks are, however, below the proportion to the deposits of the general population. They should be 2,227,903*l.*—instead of which, they are but 1,219,105*l.* The criminal returns for Wales are, however, low as compared with the average of the population, but not so low as in the purely agricultural districts of England. A test of education has been applied by referring to the signatures to marriage registers, as contrasted with marks; and the comparison between education and crime is drawn from the same test as applied to criminals in gaols. It should be mentioned, that this is the first statistical proof which has been arrived at on this subject. The objects of inquiry have been, whether the decline of ignorance, so tested amongst the population at large, be accompanied by a corresponding decline of criminals within the walls of our prisons; and, secondly, whether there has been any remarkable progress or decline in the proportions of persons of such degree of instruction appearing before the criminal tribunals of their country in a series of recent years. The lecturer expressly avoided any total comparisons: yet, slightly glancing at them, it appeared that the commitments from the year 1842 had decreased from 31,309 to 24,303 in 1845; and it was more remarkable that this diminution of commitments was continuous, and that it was the first continuous diminution which had occurred in the course of 40 years. Unfortunately, it did not continue. In 1846 there was an increase to 25,107—and in 1847, to 28,883; an increase of no less than 14·84 per cent. on the year. With reference to the degree of education as tested by the signature to the marriage register, the following are the results of a statistical investigation:—In 1839, it was 33·6 per cent.; in 1840, 32·4; and in 1844 it had declined to 32·4 per cent.—being a decline of 1·2 per cent. in 3½ years. Amongst those committed to assizes and sessions in 1837, 1838, and 1839 the proportion wholly unable to read or write was 34·4 per cent., and in 1842, 1843 and 1844, 31·3 per cent.,—being a decline of 3·1 per cent. in five years, thus showing about double the rate of decrease, when comparing general crime with general education. It appears strange, however, that in the *least* educated districts the proportion of wholly uninstructed among the persons committed for trial is *less* than among the population at large; while in the *most* educated districts the proportion of the wholly uneducated amongst a similar class is proportionably above the average.

'Statistics in Mendicancy,' by Sir J. P. Boileau.—After expressing an opinion on the value of statistics of mendicancy in the United Kingdom, the writer feared that there were no means at present of attaining so general an object. It would be important to receive the tables drawn up from the books of the Mendicity Society of London,—which show the progress which Irish mendicancy has made on that Society. The number of meals given to Irish in January 1828 was 379, whilst in January 1848 the number was 21,578,—which being divided by 4, allowing each individual four meals a month, would show that 5,396 individuals were relieved, giving the enormous increase of about 5,300, or 53 upon 1. From this it was fair to suppose that fifty per cent., or half of the 5,396, were grown-up persons; while in 1828, following the same rule, they amounted to 47½. While Irish mendicancy appears to have so much increased, English mendicancy did not seem to have varied since 1828:—though, in fact, it decreased in 1832-33 and in 1837-38. The causes of the increase in Irish mendicancy were attributed to the severe winters, the late failures of the potato crop, the establishment of refuge houses and soup-kitchens in the metropolis, and the alteration in the Poor Law of 1837. Before that period it was the practice to refuse relief to Irish vagrants in the metropolis: since then it was considered that Irish vagrants had as good a legal right to relief as any other persons. Another cause assigned as contributing to the influx of Irish into London was

that the low lodging-house keepers found means of obtaining tickets from the Mendicity Society and of offering tickets for food to those who would lodge with them. These means induced old mendicants to flock to London. This view of the case was supported by statistical proof. These were considered the most probable causes of the increase in Irish mendicancy. The remedies suggested to meet the evils were, to discontinue the establishments which held out food to mendicants without inquiring as to character or the want of labour,—and to place the establishment of district relieving-houses under the superintendence of the police. The paper referred to the fact of the Society being under the necessity of suspending its operations in consequence of the great influx of Irish during last year,—and also to the melancholy fact of so many of its officers losing their lives from catching the Irish fever during the discharge of their duties.—A conversation then arose; in the course of which it was stated that such was the rapidity of communication between the Irish, that two days previous to the closing of the Society there were 697 cases, and in one day after not an applicant appeared. It was likewise stated that a determination was now come to not to allow any one to obtain relief unless he has been a resident for the period of six months, in order to stem the current of vagrancy.

Section G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

In our paper of last week, [*ante*, p. 845, l. 56], the cost of Mr. Struve's new mine ventilator, now erecting at the Eagle's Bush Colliery, is stated to be 4,000*l.* instead of 400*l.*

'On a Low Pressure Atmospheric Railway,' by Mr. W. P. Struve.—After having described the various plans of applying atmospheric pressure to the purpose of railway transit, from that of Vallance in 1824 to the present extensive experiment on the South Devon Railway, the writer pointed out the great difficulty which existed of communicating the interior motion of the piston in the tube to the train outside: that in order to do this, it became necessary to have a slit or opening along its whole length which is closed by an elastic valve, rendered tight and impervious to air by a composition of fatty matter placed in the groove in which the valve falls. The difficulties, however, which had to be contended with on account of the leakage along the valve and piston were very great. He went on to state:—The plan by which I propose to obviate these difficulties is, to make a covered viaduct of the railway for the purpose of passing the train through. The sides to be constructed of masonry, and the top of timber or any other materials that may be found equally convenient. The piston to be a shield fixed on wheels made to fit the covered way; but allowing a sufficient space round its outer edge, so that it may pass along without touching the interior surface of the passage. As the rarefaction required to urge the train through would be very little, not much importance need be attached to the leakage: a covered way of 9 feet square, equivalent to 81 superficial feet at a pressure of $\frac{6}{10}$ of a pound to the inch, would amount to 3 tons, or four times the pressure which was obtained on the Croydon Railway. The train of carriages would thus pass through a covered way; which may be lighted through glass. As valves in the shield may at any time be opened, so as to diminish or remove the pressure, the train may be slackened or stopped at any point. The advantages of this plan appear to be increased speed, safety and economy; also the resistance of the air in front of the train will be diminished, and no stoppages can be occasioned by a snow drift or frost. The system also possesses all the advantages claimed by the promoters of the other mode of atmospheric traction. I propose to exhaust the tube by means of two large chambers constructed like gasometers moving up and down in water by means of a steam-engine, which need not be stopped as the regulation of the speed and the stoppage of the trains would be effected by opening the valves in the shield, or the doorways at the stations. Each station would be provided with a loop line so as not to destroy the continuity of the covered way, and the trains would then run into open sheds at each station for the purpose of receiving and taking out the passengers. The cost of the covered way and apparatus for exhausting will, in ordinary cases, not exceed 7,000*l.* per mile; which is not more than the usual cost of locomotive engines, and the extra weight of rails required for their support, nor more than the cost of the present atmospheric railways. A working model 20 feet long was exhibited, and the subject generally excited much interest.

To Correspondents.—C. P. W.—T. S. D.—F. T.—J. S.—M. C.—M. M.—C. R.—C. M. R.—J. J. L.—T. A. T.—F. D.—received.

A Constant Reader.—We are not able to give our correspondent the information which he desires.

WORKS BY T. S. ARTHUR.

At 8*d.* each sewed; or 1*s.* 2*d.* cloth, gilt and lettered,

RISING in the WORLD; The HEIRESS; MARRIED and SINGLE.

At 6*d.* each sewed; 1*s.* cloth, gilt and lettered; or together 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth, gilt and lettered,

The MAIDEN; The WIFE; and The MOTHER.

May be had also in handsome morocco bindings, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* together.

Hodson, Clifford's Inn-passage, Fleet-street.

BLACK'S GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

New Edition, revised and corrected throughout; with numerous additional Maps, and an Index of 57,000 Names. In a handsome volume, strongly half-bound in morocco, with gilt leaves, price 2*l.* 16*s.*

The work is in every respect accommodated to the present advanced state of geographical research; and whether on the ground of accuracy, beauty of execution, or cheapness, the Publishers invite a comparison with any other work of its class.

BLACK'S GUIDE BOOKS AND TRAVELLING MAPS.

Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Anderson's Guide to the Highlands. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Picturesque Tourist and Road Book of England. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Picturesque Guide to the English Lakes. 5*s.*
Black's Guide through Edinburgh. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Guide through Glasgow. 2*s.*
Black's Road and Railway Travelling Map of England. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Road and Railway Travelling Map of Scotland. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Black's County Maps of Scotland. 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* each.
Black's Travelling Map of Ireland. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Map of the English Lake District. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Map of North Wales. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Map of South Wales. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Travelling Map of the Continent. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Map of Edinburgh and Environs. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Black's Tourist's Memorial of Scotland. 5*s.*

A. & C. Black, Edinburgh and sold by all Booksellers.

Just published, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each Part,

THE TRANSACTIONS of the TYNESIDE NATURALIST'S FIELD CLUB. Part 1, containing the President's Address and Proceedings for 1846, various Papers, and the first Part of a Catalogue of the Insects of Northumberland and Durham:

By JAMES HARDY and T. J. BOLD.

Part 2, containing a Catalogue of the Mollusca of Northumberland and Durham:

By JOSHUA ALDER, Esq.

Part 3, containing the President's Address and Report of Proceedings for 1847, and a Catalogue of the Permian Fossils of Northumberland and Durham:

By RICHARD HOWSE, Jun.

The Catalogues may be had separately; the Insects at 1*s.* 6*d.*; the Mollusca, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the Fossils, 1*s.* 6*d.*

*** Other Lists are in preparation, and will shortly be published, with a view to complete the Natural History of the District.

Newcastle: By Robert Curre & Co. 15, Grey-street. London: Edwards & Hughes, Ave Maria-lane.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL CLASS-BOOKS.

In cr. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.* bound, with 220 Diagrams engraved for the Work,

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF PLANE GEOMETRY; with EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, and SUPPLEMENTARY PROPOSITIONS for Exercise. Adapted for the Use of Schools, or for Self-instruction.

By W. D. COOLEY, A.B.

Author of the 'History of Maritime and Inland Discovery,' 'The Negroland of the Arabs,' &c.

"Mr. Cooley seems almost to wish to contradict his own motto that 'there is no royal road to Geometry,' for following in the steps of Playfair, he has considerably diminished both the volume of the work, as well as the labour of the student. Prefixed to the Elements are some remarks on the study of mathematics, as valuable for the elegance of their style as for the correctness of their reasoning."—*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.*

"This is the best edition of the Elements which has yet appeared"—*Athenæum*—"which, for brevity, clearness, and discerning attention to the wants of learners, cannot be easily surpassed."—*Dublin University Magazine.*—"The editor has done all that could be done to make Euclid easy to beginners."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Uniform with the 'Elements,' price 3*s.* 6*d.*

COOLEY'S GEOMETRICAL PROPOSITIONS DEMONSTRATED; or, a Supplement to Euclid: being a KEY to the Exercises appended to the 'Elements,' for the use of Teachers and private Students. Upwards of 120 Propositions deduced from the First Six Books of Euclid, are illustrated in it by new Diagrams.

"Will be found of considerable value as an aid to teachers of the Mathematics."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

In fcap. 8vo. price 1*s.* 6*d.*

COOLEY'S FIGURES of EUCLID; being the Diagrams illustrating the 'Elements,' with the Enunciations printed separately for Use in the Class-room.

Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane, London.

This day is published,

AN INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of the NEW TESTAMENT. By SAMUEL DAVIDSON, LL.D.

In this Work all the questions connected with each part of the New Testament are fully discussed in the light of the most recent investigations, all difficult theological points elucidated, and every modern infidel objection worth notice turned aside. It is intended to be a guide to the calm inquirer amid the variety of topics that have been agitated, particularly of late, conducting him through every question of importance relating to *the evidence, integrity,* and *interpretation* of the New Testament books. The author has expended on it much time and thought, endeavouring to supply a deficiency that exists in our Biblical literature, and neglecting no available source of information in any language.

The First volume, containing the Gospels, is now ready, price 12*s.* 6*d.* The others will follow as speedily as possible.

"Professor Davidson has kept pace with all the critical investigations of Germany down to the very latest; and intends to lay before his countrymen in an Introduction to the New Testament, the entire results of his own and others' inquiries in such a spirit, and with such diligent care, as will meet with approval in Germany itself."—Tholuck, in the *Litterarischer Anzeiger.*

Catalogues, Prospectuses, and Specimens of Bibles and Biblical Works in various Languages, on application, by post free.

London: Samuel Bagster & Sons, 15, Paternoster-row.

USEFUL SCHOOL ATLASES.

The attention of Teachers is especially called to the following Atlases, which will be found, in fulness of detail, correctness and neatness of execution to surpass, while in prices they are much below any similar publications.

Price 12*s.* coloured, half-bound roan,

DOWER'S SCHOOL ATLAS of MODERN GEOGRAPHY; containing 36 Maps, and a copious Consulting Index.

Price 7*s.* 6*d.* coloured, half-bound roan,

DOWER'S MINOR ATLAS; containing 21 Maps. Selected as giving the best general View of the Universe. With an extensive Index.

Price 5*s.* coloured, and half-bound roan, and 4*s.* plain and half-bd.

DOWER'S SHORT ATLAS; containing a Series of Maps calculated for the Use of Younger Pupils, with a Consulting Index.

London: Wm. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, and 147, Strand.

ELEMENTARY WORKS IN SCIENCE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

Reeve, Benham, and Reeve.

1.

POPULAR BRITISH ENTOMOLOGY; comprising a familiar and technical Description of the Insects most common to the British Isles. By MARIA E. CATLOW. One vol. royal 16mo., with 16 Plates of Figures, drawn expressly from nature. 7*s.* plain; 10*s.* 6*d.* coloured. [*On the 6th September.*

2.

POPULAR FIELD BOTANY; a familiar and technical Description of the Plants most common to the British Isles. By AGNES CATLOW. One vol. royal 16mo., with 20 Plates of Figures. 7*s.* plain; 10*s.* 6*d.* coloured.

"The design of this work is to furnish young persons with a Self-instructor in Botany, enabling them to discover the scientific names of the plants that they may find in their rambles, to which are appended facts respecting their uses, habits, &c. The plants are classed in months, the illustrations are nicely coloured, and the book is altogether an elegant, as well as useful, present."—*Illustrated London News.*

3.

ELEMENTS of CONCHOLOGY; or, INTRODUCTION to the PHYSIOLOGY of SHELLS and their MOLLUSCOUS INHABITANTS. By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S. To be completed in 12 Parts, royal 8vo., with numerous Illustrations. Part VIII. just published. 3*s.* 6*d.*

"The grand truths that have been recently made known in the physiological history of these animals are ably described and illustrated; and under the modest title of 'Elements' will be found an interesting and popular summary of conchological research."—*Ecclesiastical Review.*

4.

THE PLANETARY and STELLAR UNIVERSE. By ROBERT JOHN MANN. One vol. 8vo. with 30 Astronomical Diagrams. 5*s.*

"A brief abstract of the discoveries of Newton, shortly explained and elegantly illustrated."—*Westminster Review.*

5.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the WISDOM and BENEVOLENCE of the DEITY, as manifested in nature. By Dr. EDWARDS. 2*s.* 6*d.*

"Animals, Atmosphere, Organic Matter, Light and Electricity, are the natural elements out of which the author deduces his pious lessons, leading to a First Cause in wonder, admiration, and worship."—*Literary Gazette.*

8, King William-street, Strand.

DARLEY'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY, for the Use of Schools, Private Students, Artists and Mechanics.

It is the purpose of this Work to furnish a Series of Elementary Treatises on Mathematical Science, adapted to the wants of the public at large. To youth of either sex at public and private schools; to persons whose education has been neglected, or whose attention has not been directed in early life to such studies; and to Artists and Mechanics, these little works will be found particularly suited. The principles of the various Sciences are rendered as familiar and brought as near to our commonest ideas as possible; the demonstrations of propositions are made plain for the mind, and brief for the memory; and the Elements of each Science are reduced not only to their simplest but to their shortest form.

1. A System of Popular Geometry; containing in a few Lessons so much of the Elements of Euclid as is necessary and sufficient for a right understanding of every Art and Science in its leading Truths and general Principles. By George Darley, A.B. Fifth Edition (now ready). 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

2. Companion to the Popular Geometry; in which the Elements of Abstract Science are familiarized, illustrated and rendered practically useful to the various purposes of Life, with numerous Cuts. Second Edition. 4*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

3. A System of Popular Algèbra, with a Section on Propositions and Progressions. Third Edition. 4*s.* 6*d.*

4. A System of Popular Trigonometry, both Plane and Spherical; with Popular Treatises on Logarithms, and the Application of Algebra to Geometry. Second Edition. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.

Taylor & Walton, Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street.

XUM

Published this day, in 8vo., with a large Map and Plates, price 2s. 6d., or the Supplement separately, price 3d.

A REPORT and SUPPLEMENT on the SUPPLY of SURPLUS WATER to MANCHESTER, SALFORD, and STOCKPORT; comparing together the QUANTITY, QUALITY, and PRICE of the Water that can be supplied to the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford by means of the Surplus Water Act obtained last Session by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, with that of the water works scheme promoted by the corporation of Manchester: as well as some remarks upon the construction of rain gauges, and the annual depth of rain falling in different localities around Manchester. By S. C. HOMERSHAM, Civil Engineer. This work contains three descriptive plates of rain gauges, and an elaborate map of the upland, forming the sources of the rivers and streams passing through and near the town of Manchester.

Published by John Weale, 59, High Holborn, London: J. & J. Thomson; Simms & Dinham; and H. Whitmore; Booksellers, Manchester: and may be had at the Advertiser Office, Stockport.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE. Edited by FRANK FAIRLEGH.—The September Part, price 1s., contains Two superior Engravings on Steel, and the following, among other articles of general interest:—

THE STORY OF A FAMILY. By S. M.
PUFFS AND PUFFING. By Mrs. White.
HIGH DAYS AND HOLIDAYS. By Agnes Strickland.
FACTS IN THE EAST. By Mrs. Postans.
A PRAYER FOR THE LAND. By Martin F. Tupper.
REVIEWS OF THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE.
— THE TENANT OF WILDFELL HALL.
— MIRABEAU: A LIFE HISTORY.
— THE EERIE LAIRD.

A NEW NOVEL by that popular writer, FRANK FAIRLEGH, is in preparation, and will shortly appear in this Magazine.

London: Arthur Hall & Co. 25, Paternoster-row.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE, for SEPTEMBER, price 2s. 6d., or by post, 3s., contains:—

1. Mill's Political Economy.
2. Arthur de Boisfleury. A Chronicle of 1407.
3. An Account of the First Steam Voyage on the British Seas, performed by the Thames Steam-packet, from Glasgow to London, in the Year 1815.
4. Yeast; or, The Thoughts, Sayings, and Doings of Lancelot Smith, Gentleman.
5. Annals of the Artists of Spain.
6. Thoughts in Rhyme. By the late John Sterling.
7. The Naturalist in Norway. No. III.
8. Vanity Fair.
9. Consolation.
10. Modern Frankfort.
11. The Quaker.
12. Publishers and Authors.
13. Current History.

London: John W. Parker, West Strand.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
FIRE. LIFE. ANNUITIES.
Cornhill and Baker-street, London; College-green, Dublin; and Esplanade, Hamburgh.
Instituted A.D. 1714.

WILLIAM NOTTIDGE, Esq. *Chairman.*
NICHOLAS CHARRINGTON, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

LIFE.—By the plan of the Union Society the profits are calculated upon the sum insured, and not upon the amount of premiums paid, thus giving a most important advantage to young and middle ages; and for advanced lives the tables of the Union offer the immediate benefit of lower rates of premium. All new assurances participate. The premiums are also much reduced on insurances effected without profits.

Detailed prospectuses of the extended system of Life Insurance (in one case requiring payment of only two-thirds of the premium) may be had *gratis*.

Loans granted on the policies of this office.

THOMAS LEWIS, Secretary.

The system of returning Profits on Fire Insurances was adopted at the foundation of the Union Society in the year 1714.

*** Agents desired in places where none are at present appointed.

READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES.

Now ready—*Delivered Gratis,*

A NEW PLAN
FOR READING AND BOOK SOCIETIES
THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

This Plan provides an unlimited Supply of Standard Works—all the New Books—and the right of Members to purchase any work desired, as soon as the first demand has subsided, at one-half the published price.

Delivered Gratis, and sent post-free to order, enclosing two stamps, addressed to Mr. BULL, Librarian, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

THE NEW NOVEL.

NOW READY AT ALL THE LIBRARIES, in 3 vols.

THE DISCIPLINE OF LIFE,

A NOVEL.

"These volumes declare themselves the work of a female hand, and one in which the sweetness, simplicity, and pathos of the best old English style of narrative seem to us revived. The writer will make herself widely known, and will find loving welcome. There is no merit nor hazard in predicting it. Since Miss Austen ceased to write and Mrs. Marsh began, we have had no other story-telling of its class that we would place upon a level with this for freshness, straightforwardness, and truth of tone and feeling. Its way to the sympathies is direct, swift, sure. Criticism notices faults of haste and inexperience, but forgets them in the presence of emotion as real as the heart can undergo, or the eye bear silent witness to. There are passages in these stories which even Mrs. Inchbald has hardly surpassed, for the sweet cunning with which the secrets of the female heart are touched and revealed in them."—*Examiner.*

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

THE GREAT WILL CASE.

MR. BOGUE has the pleasure to announce that MR. ALBERT SMITH has placed in his hands, for Publication, the whole of the particulars connected with

THE POTTLETON LEGACY,

which remarkable affair has never yet been sufficiently understood.

This Romance of Town and Country History will be completed in Ten Monthly Shilling Parts, each containing Two Illustrations on Steel by HABLOT K. BROWNE ("Phiz"). The First Part will appear on the 1st of September.

86, FLEET-STREET.

Sold by all Booksellers and Railway Librarians.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER. No. LXXX.

I. Crichton. By W. Harrison Ainsworth, Esq.—II. The Phrenologist. By H. R. Addison, Esq.—III. The Duellists. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq.—IV. Albert Durer. By Mrs. Acton Tindal.—V. The Homesteads of Lower Brittany. By W. Hughes, Esq.—VI. The Music Mania. By E. P. Rowsell, Esq.—VII. A Mesmeric Dream.—VIII. The Black Slaver. A Romance. By William H. G. Kingston, Esq.—IX. Eustace Norvil.—X. The Countess de Rudolstadt. By Miss Matilda M. Hays.

ILLUSTRATED BY HABLOT K. BROWNE.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 186, Strand.

COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Edited by W. HARRISON AINSWORTH, Esq.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER. No. CCCXXXIII.

I. A Day in the Life of an Ancient Egyptian Dandy. By the Author of 'Azeth the Egyptian.'—II. My French Governess. By Dr. Dryasdust, F.S.A.—III. The Veglia. By L. Mariotti.—IV. The Emigrant's Song to his Wife. By J. E. Carpenter.—V. Leaves from a Levantine Log. By Mahmouz Effendi.—VI. Tick. By Charles Rowcroft.—VII. Paquerette. (Concluded).—VIII. Philip and his Poodle.—IX. A Few Months in Southern Africa. By Lieut.-Colonel Napier.—X. Adventures of Madame du Barri. By Dudley Costello, Esq.—XI. A Visit to the Battle-Fields of Cressy and Agincourt. By Henry Lawes Long, Esq.—XII. Anacreontics. By John Oxenford.—XIII. John Keats.—XIV. The Richest Commoner in England.—XV. The Habitué's Note-Book. By Charles Hervey.—XVI. The Extinct Kingdom of Italy.—XVII. The Opera.—XVIII. Literature.

CHAPMAN & HALL, 186, Strand.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

This Institution is empowered by a Special Act of Parliament (4th Vict. cap. IX.), and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy-holders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered to the Public.

The ample Subscribed Capital, together with the large and continually increasing Fund, accumulated from the Premiums on upwards of 7,000 Policies, affords complete Security to the Assured; whilst the magnitude of the Company's transactions has enabled the Directors to offer unusual advantages to Policy-holders, as will be seen by reference to the Prospectus, and to the varied and extensive Tables which have been computed with great care and labour, expressly for the use of this Institution.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Every Description of Risk contingent upon Life, whether Civil, Naval, or Military, at home or abroad.

A comprehensive system of Loan (in connexion with Life Assurance) on undoubted personal or other security.

Immediate, deferred, and contingent Annuities and Endowments.

J. HILL WILLIAMS, Actuary.

Offices, { London: 12, Waterloo-place, and 6, King William-street, City. Edinburgh: 120, Princes-street.

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Bart. M.P. *Chairman.*
Henry Frederick Stephenson, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

Alfred Kingsford Barber, Esq.	Thomas Edgar, Esq.
Arthur Kett Barclay, Esq.	Sir Alex. Duff Gordon, Bart.
Henry Barnett, Esq.	Archibald Hastie, Esq. M.P.
Robert Biddulph, Esq.	John Mendham, Esq.
Robert Davies, Esq.	William Routh, Esq.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

ECONOMY combined with SECURITY.

LOWER RATES of Premium than those of any other office, which entitle the Assured to participate in the profits, and *considerably lower* than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

A BONUS is added, after the payment of the Fifth Annual Premium, to every Policy effected on the participating Scale, it's claim accrue thereon prior to the next division of profits.

Three Bonuses have been declared out of three-fourths of the profits, the last of which, in 1844, averaged 36*l.* per cent. on the premiums paid.

In future the *whole of the Profits* will be divided among the *Assured.*

The next division of profits will be made in 1849.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained on application to JAMES JOHN DOWNES, Actuary.

NEW LIFE TABLES.

THE ALLIANCE LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew-lane, London.
Capital 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Established 1824.

SECURITY.—The large invested capital, and the personal responsibility of upwards of one thousand shareholders.

The Board, with a view of giving increased facilities to the public in the transaction of life business, have directed the construction of various tables in addition to those they had previously in use.

1. NON-PARTICIPATING on Reduced Rates of Premium.
2. Tables on INCREASING and DECREASING Scales.
3. " subject to a LIMITED Number of Annual Payments.
4. " for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

No entrance fees are charged. The assured may proceed to any part of Europe without extra premium. The lives of Naval and Military Officers, not in actual service, are taken at the usual rates. A commission to solicitors and agents bringing business is paid.

Detailed Prospectuses, with tables of rates and full particulars, will, on application, be forwarded by post, or may be obtained at the Head Office, 1, Bartholomew-lane, London; at the Office of the Company, 93, George-street, Edinburgh; and at their various agencies in England, Scotland and Ireland.

*** Loans on the deposit of unencumbered Policies of the Company are made, up to their value, without legal expense to the borrower.

FIRE ASSURANCES, at home and abroad, effected on the usual terms. A. HAMILTON, Secretary.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY entertains proposals of any description involving the contingency of human life.

Directors.

John Atkinson, Esq.	Thomas Hamber, Esq.
Henry Wm. Beauclerk, Esq.	John Lodge, Esq.
G. Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.	Lieutenant-Colonel Montresor.
Hon. William Gore.	George Alfred Walker, Esq.
Captain Twiselton Graves.	

The public are invited to examine for themselves the advantages gained for assurers by the plan on which policies are granted by this office. Apply to

CHARLES JAMES THICKE, Secretary.
17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London.
CAPITAL £500,000.

Directors.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. *Chairman.*
John Fuller, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.	Colonel Ouseley.
H. B. Henderson, Esq.	Major Turner.
C. H. Latouche, Esq.	Joshua Walker, Esq.
Edward Lee, Esq.	Major Willock, K.L.S.

BONUS.

Thirty per cent. Bonus was added to the Society's Policies on the profit scale in 1845. The next valuation will be in January, 1852.

Annual Premiums with Profits.

Age 20.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 17 9	2 3 1	2 9 7	2 16 2	3 5 9	3 16 2	4 10 6	5 7 6

INDIA.

The Society also grants Policies to parties proceeding to or residing in India, at lower rates than any other Office, the Premiums on which may be payable either in London or at the Society's Office in Calcutta.

Annuities of all kinds, as well as Endowments for Children, are granted by the Society.

The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others.

JOHN CAZENOVE, Secretary.

CORPORATION of the AMICABLE SOCIETY, for a Perpetual Assurance Office. Incorporated by Charter of Queen Anne, A.D. 1706.—50, Fleet-street, London.

Directors.

The Hon. Frederick Byng	John Hodgson, Esq. Q.C.
John Ebenezer Davies, Esq.	Sir William Magnay, Bart.
Thomas Derby, Esq.	Mr. Sergeant Merewether
Valbore Ellis, Esq.	John Round, Esq.
William Everett, Esq.	The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Ryan
Richard Henry Goolden, M.D.	Theophilus Thompson, M.D.

Assurances may now be effected either on the original plan of the Society, or the new bonus plan authorized by the act obtained in the session of 1845, or for fixed sums at reduced rates of premium.

There is no proprietary body, and the whole of the profits are divided among the representatives or nominees of the deceased members.

T. GALLOWAY, Registrar.

YORKSHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Established at York 1824.

Low rates are charged by this Company, thus giving an immediate benefit, in lieu of a prospective and uncertain one.

The Premiums for Female lives have been materially reduced.

Fire Insurances on favourable terms.

Prospectuses may be had of the

London Agents:

Mr. Henry Wilson, 30, Royal Exchange.
Mr. Henry Dinsdale, 24, Bow-street, Covent-garden.
Or Mr. W. L. NEWMAN,
Actuary and Secretary, York.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, King William-street, London.

Directors.

Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S. *Chairman.*
John Stewart, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

Major-Gen. Sir Rd. Armstrong, C.B. K.C.T. & S.	Francis Macnaghten, Esq.
John Bagshaw, Esq. M.P.	Charles Otway Mayne, Esq.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	William Rothery, Esq.
Charles Dashwood Bruce, Esq.	Robert Saunders, Esq.
Ellis Watkin Cunliffe, Esq.	James Duncan Thomson, Esq.
William Kilburn, Esq.	Capt. Samuel Thornton, R.N.

Auditors—John Wallis Alexander, Esq.; Robert Gardner, Esq.; Robert Hichens, Esq.

Bankers—Bank of England, and Messrs. Currie & Co.

Solicitor—William Henry Cotterill, Esq.

Physician—George Burrows, M.D. F.R.S., 45, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square.

Actuary—David Jones, Esq.

The principle adopted by the Universal Life Assurance Society of an annual valuation of assets and liabilities, and a division of *three-fourths of the profits* among the assured, is admitted to offer great advantages; especially to those parties who may wish to appropriate their proportion of profit to the reduction of future premiums.

The following table will show the result of the last division of profits, as declared on the 12th of May, 1847, to all persons who had on that day paid six annual premiums. This will be found a liberal reduction if the original premiums be compared with those of other offices adopting a similar plan of division of profits:—

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Reduced Annual Premium for the current Year
20	On or before 12th May, 1842.	£1,000	£19 6 8	£11 12 0
30		1,000	24 8 0	14 12 0
40		1,000	31 10 0	18 18 0
50		1,000	42 15 0	25 13 0
60		1,000	66 11 8	39 19 0

DAVID JONES, Actuary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, London. Established 1806.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £1,230,000.

Annual Income, £140,000. Bonuses Declared, £743,000. Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, £1,678,000.

President.

The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

Directors.

The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, *Chairman.*	
The Rev. James Sherman, *Deputy-Chairman.*	
Henry R. Alexander, Esq.	William Ostler, Esq.
Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq.	George Round, Esq.
George Dacre, Esq.	James Sedgwick, Esq.
Alexander Henderson, M.D.	Frederick Squire, Esq.
William Judd, Esq.	William Henry Stone, Esq.
Sir Richard D. Kingz, Bart.	Capt. W. John Williams.

John A. Beaumont, *Managing Director.*

Physician—John Maclean, M.D. F.S.S., 39, Upper Montague-street, Montague-square.

The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices; the rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices.

The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums.

Policies issued by this Office are purchased at their full value; or Loans may be obtained upon them after they have been in existence for five years.

If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health.

The profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured. The plan upon which they are divided gives to each party insured a share proportionate to the amount of the Premiums he has contributed.

In addition to the above advantages, the Directors have determined to adopt the principle of allotting a prospective Bonus to Policies lapsing between the Septennial Periods of Division, in order that all the Policy-holders may participate equally in the Profits of the Society.

The following Table shows the amount of Bonus added to Policies existing at the present time.

Policy.	Date of Policy.	Sum insured.	Bonuses added.	Increase on original Insurance.	Total Sum payable, to which future Bonuses will be added.
No.		£	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
21	1806	500	415 10 2	83·10 per cent.	915 10 2
991	1807	900	982 12 1	109·17 ,,	1882 12 1
1174	1810	1200	1160 5 6	96·68 ,,	2360 5 6
1765	1811	1000	1328 8 6	83·03 ,,	2328 8 6
2286	1820	2000	1906 13 5	95·33 ,,	3906 13 5
2293	1820	5000	3558 17 8	71·17 ,,	8558 17 8
2295	1822	3000	2541 3 6	84·7 ,,	5541 3 6

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office, in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, and at the head Office, No. 50, Regent-street.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London; 97, George-street, Edinburgh; 12, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow; 4, College-green, Dublin.

Directors.

James Stuart, Esq. *Chairman.*
Hananel de Castro, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman.*

Samuel Anderson, Esq.	D. Q. Henriques, Esq.
Hamilton Blair Avarne, Esq.	F. C. Maitland, Esq.
E. Lennox Boyd, Esq. Resident.	William Railton, Esq.
	John Ritchie, Esq.
Charles Downes, Esq.	F. H. Thomson, Esq.
Charles Graham, Esq.	

SECOND SEPTENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament in 1834, affords the most perfect security in a large paid-up capital, and in the great success which has attended it since its commencement, its annual income being upwards of 90,000*l.*

In 1841 the Company added a Bonus of 2*l.* per cent. per annum on the sum insured to all Policies of the Participating Class from the time they were effected to the 31st December, 1840; and from that date to the 31st December, 1847, 2½ per cent. per annum was added at the General Meeting on 6th July, 1848. The Bonus thus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1848.	Sum payable at Death.
£5,000	13 yrs. 10 mths.	£683 6 8	£787 10 0	£6,470 16 8
5,000	12 years	500 0 0	787 10 0	6,287 10 0
5,000	10 years	300 0 0	787 10 0	6,087 10 0
5,000	8 years	100 0 0	787 10 0	5,887 10 0
5,000	6 years	.. ..	675 0 0	5,675 0 0
5,000	4 years	.. ..	450 0 0	5,450 0 0
5,000	2 years	.. ..	225 0 0	5,225 0 0

The Premiums nevertheless are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, where the Insurance is for Life. No entrance money or charge except the policy stamp. Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London.

GLASS, China, Chandeliers, Earthenware, &c.—APSLEY PELLATT & CO. (late Pellatt & Green,) invite public attention to their stock of the above articles, of which they have always a most extensive, varied, and modern assortment. Quality, the best; prices moderate.—Falcon Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars; Western Branch, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square.

COPPER and STEEL PLATES.—Engravers may obtain Plates of superior quality at HUGHES'S Manufactory, 107, Strand, Fleet-street, London. Also Gravers, Etching-ground, and every other tool and material. Ensures carefully effected, and margins cleaned for printing. Country orders promptly executed.—Established A.D. 1820.

SHEFFIELD PLATE, of the richest Quality.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS beg respectfully to inform the Public that they continue to supply the SHEFFIELD PLATED ARTICLES, with Silver Mountings and Edges, of the same old rich quality of silver plating which has secured their house so large a share of the public patronage during a period of 90 years. The show-rooms contain a splendid variety. A pamphlet is published, with engravings of silver-plated table dish-covers, venison-dishes, corner-dishes, waiters, cruet-frames, table candlesticks, candelabras, &c.; and will be sent, free of expense, in answer to a paid letter.—A. B. Savory & Sons, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

OLD PLATED GOODS RESTORED and REPLATED.—The Electro Process is the only one by which the restoration of worn-out Plated Goods can be effected, being thereby rendered equal to new.

ELKINGTON & CO., the Patentees, request all goods may be sent direct to their Establishments, where they have an extensive assortment of their Patent Electro Articles always on show, as unprincipled persons are invading their patent rights. They have authorized no other parties in London to replate.

22, Regent-street,
45, Moorgate-street, } London.

DENT'S IMPROVED WATCHES & CLOCKS.—E. J. DENT, Watch and Clock Maker by distinct appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, most respectfully solicits from the public an inspection of his extensive STOCK of WATCHES and CLOCKS, embracing all the late modern improvements, at the most economical charges. Ladies' Gold Watches, with gold dials, jewelled in four holes, 8 guineas. Gentlemen's, with enamelled dials, 10 guineas. Youths' Silver Watches, 4 guineas. Warranted substantial and accurate going Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 guineas.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand, 33, Cockspur-street, and 34, Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

RECONNOITERING TELESCOPES.—These celebrated Instruments, measuring, when closed, 3½ inches, possess sufficient power to show clearly Jupiter's Moons. Its efficient performance as a Reconnoitering Telescope, both as to magnifying and defining power, renders it peculiarly adapted to the military gentleman and tourist. Price 35*s.*; or sent through the post at 36*s.*—The same Instrument, with an additional Eye-piece (Huygenian) to show Saturn's Ring and some of the Double Stars, with Stand and Case, 4½ inches by 3 inches, to contain the whole, 3*l.* 2*s.*—To be had of the Maker, JOHN DAVIS, Optician, Derby.

H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by authority), the "Queen's Own," with the new large eye, are easily threaded, even by the blind, and have improved points, temper and finish; the labels are correct likenesses of the Queen and Prince Albert, in relief, on coloured grounds. Sent free by post, by any respectable dealer, on receipt of thirteen stamps for every 1*s.* value.—H. Walker's "Needles for the Million" are about half the price of the "Queen's Own."—H. Walker also manufactures improved Hooks and Eyes, Crotchets, Fish Hooks, Steel Pens, &c.—Gresham-street West, New Post Office, London.

CAUTION.—METCALFE & CO.'S TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES.—M. & Co. beg respectfully to inform the public and the country trade, that Brushes are not of their manufacture unless they are stamped with their name and address in full, thus—Metcalfe & Co. 130 n, Oxford-street; Brushes marked "Metcalfe's," "Metcalfe's Patent," "Metcalfe's Pattern," &c., are not of their make, and parties selling them as such will be prosecuted. M. & Co. have been compelled to give this caution in consequence of the increased number of spurious Brushes (of a very inferior description) that are now palmed upon the public (particularly in the country, India, and abroad generally) by unprincipled dealers, taking advantage of their reputation. Orders direct to them, inclosing Post-office order, will be punctually attended to.

HEAL & SON'S BEDDING MANUFACTORY.—The peculiar feature of their establishment is, that it is confined exclusively to the manufacture of bedding, and consequently they are enabled to keep the largest stock and greatest variety of any house in London.

HEAL & SON'S LIST OF BEDDING,

Containing a full description of Weights, Sizes, and Prices, sent free by Post, on application to their factory, 196, opposite the Chapel, Tottenham-court-road.

EMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

IMMIGRATION being much required in AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., and as the supposed expense of an OUTFIT often prevents Individuals Emigrating, S. W. SILVER & Co., CLOTHIERS, OUTFITTERS, and CONTRACTORS (having a large interest to maintain in those Colonies), have been advised to make known that they can supply a comfortable *Outfit, including Bedding,* for MALE or FEMALE Emigrants from Four Pounds (*net*) upwards, or less (*Two Pounds if needful*), and for Children in proportion, at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN (opposite the London Tavern), where lists will be given on application.

S. W. S. & Co. being the makers of nearly every article *in all* the Outfits they supply, and as one of their objects is to promote EMIGRATION, they neither receive from Agents, or pay the too usual commission to any person introducing Passengers to be fitted out, so that the Passage and Outfit may be procured at the *least* possible expense; but they will, on application, advise Passengers how to obtain the *most economic passage* to the *Colonies*. They have a *Representative* in every Australian Colony, to whom they ship Clothing monthly; thus they would forward small parcels free of expense.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS, MIDSHIPMEN, CADETS, CIVILIANS, LADIES, &c., are outfitted as heretofore, at the CABIN-PASSENGER OUTFITTING Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 67, CORNHILL (the Emigration Outfitting being exclusively at No. 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN), London, and each branch at ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, LIVERPOOL.

FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH, price 2*s.* 6*d.*—Patronised by Her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.—Mr. THOMAS HOWARD'S SUCCEDANEUM, for Stopping Decayed Teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and soon becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the further progress of decay. All persons can use Mr. Howard's Succedaneum themselves with ease, as full directions are inclosed. Price 2*s.* 6*d.* Prepared only by Mr. Thos. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, who will send it into the country free by post. Sold by Savory, 220, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starkie, 4, Strand; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Johnson, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Venders. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*—Mr. Howard continues to supply the loss of Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not require the extraction of any Teeth or Roots, or any painful operation whatever. 17, George-street, Hanover-square. At home from 11 till 4.

SARSAPARILLA.—BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILLA continues to be recommended by the most eminent of the faculty. It is a Pure, Compound, Concentrated Vortical Essence of this valuable renovator of the System, and will keep good in any climate. A dessert spoonful is a dose, equal in strength to half a pint of Compound Decoction as ordered by the College of Physicians.—Prepared and sold by Bridge & Co. 270, Regent-street, London, in pint bottles, 4*s.*; half pints, 8*s.*; quarter pints, 4*s.* 6*d.*; and sent to any part of the Kingdom.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"A superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir A. Cooper.*

"The best of the concentrated preparations."—*Med. Review.*

Bridge & Co. Operative Chemists, 270, Regent-street, London.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND STRENGTHENING the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—FFRENCH'S SARSAPARILLA and CHAMOMILE.—A genuine liquid extract of these well-known valuable medicines. It is suited for either sex, and will prove a certain cure for indigestion, loss of appetite, dimness of sight, fainting fits, wasting of the flesh, languor, skin diseases, rheumatic and nervous affections, and all impurities of the blood caused by unhealthy climates, too sedentary a life, or other causes. By the diligent use of this purifying medicine, the energies of the whole nervous system will be augmented, a more powerful healthy action of every faculty produced, feebleness, and all the deplorable symptoms of disease, will vanish, and strength and health be restored to the feeble and afflicted by its restorative properties.—Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 11*s.*, and 22*s.* each. Prepared only by W. A. Ffrench, Practical Chemist, 309, High Holborn (two doors west of Chancery-lane).—The 11*s.* and 22*s.* sizes delivered carriage free to any part of England.

Agents—Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Johnson, 68, Cornhill.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New-road, London.—The following CASES of CURE effected by MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE have just been received:—

Joseph Diboll, of St. Nicholas-road, Yarmouth, Norfolk—Cured of Cancer in the Mouth, given over as incurable by the doctors.

J. Moore, Harrison-street, Higher Hilligate, Stockport—Cured of Asthma.

Mrs. Joy, of Lawn-common, near Ringwood, Hants—Cured of Ulcers in the Leg.

David Dapson, of Wareham, Kent—Cured of a complication of disorders.

Mrs. Read, of Grenville Lodge, Hinckley—Cured of Typhus Fever.

Mrs. Wright—Cured after having taken arsenic by mistake; this case is attested by Mr. Read.

Mr. F. Wood, whom the doctors had given up to die. This case is attested by Mr. G. Culver, of Stelling Minis, Kent; he also attests the cure of Ague in a young girl.

William Blake, of Topsham, Devon—Cured of Abscesses of the Legs and Thighs, with Epileptic Fits and general ill health.

Mary Commings, of Heavitree, Devon—Cured of an Ulcerated Leg of twelve months' standing.

George Osmond of Teignmouth, Devon—Cured of Inflammation of the Foot.

William Roberts, of Exeter, Devon—Cured of a Muscular Affection of the Legs, which prevented him from walking.

Samuel Mardon, of Exeter, Devon—Cured of Disease of the Heart, with determination of blood to the head, accompanied with fits, spasms, &c.; a very bad case.

The British College of Health is now in possession of upwards of 500,000 cures of all sorts of disorders, which place beyond a doubt the truth of Mr. Morison's Hygeian System of Medicine.

A SPEEDY and EFFECTUAL CURE of a SEVERELY BRUISED ANKLE, by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Extract of a letter from Mr. H. Watkinson, of the *Spalding Free Press*, dated February 19, 1848:—"To Professor Holloway: Sir—A youth in our employ knocked his ankle so severely, that the most dangerous symptoms were brought on, thereby rendering him totally unable to walk or attend to his duties; many preparations were applied, but all to no effect; at last he had recourse to your invaluable ointment, when by the use of a single pot his ankle was perfectly cured, and the boy became as active in walking and working as he was before the disaster."—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

PORTRAIT of GEORGE DAWSON, Esq. M.A., of BIRMINGHAM. Drawn and lithographed by BROOKE SMITH, Jun.
May be had of Mr. C. E. Mudie, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square; and of the Artist, Frederick-street, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Just published, in 12mo. price 6s.
GREEK VERBS, IRREGULAR and DEFECTIVE; their Forms, Meaning, and Quantity; embracing all the Tenses used by the Greek Writers, with references to the Passages in which they are found.
By the Rev. WILLIAM VEITCH.
Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. London: Longman & Co.

Ninth Edition, price 2d., or postage free for three penny stamps,
OBSERVATIONS on ODD FELLOW and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES. By F. G. P. NEISON, F.L.S. &c., Actuary to the Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society.
B. Steill, Paternoster-row; and M. & W. Collis, 62, Bow-lane, London.

Just published, price 1s. 6d.
JESUS, LORD; their Usage and Sense in Holy Scripture. By HERMAN HEINFETTER, Author of 'Rule, for ascertaining the Sense conveyed in Ancient Greek Manuscripts.
Cradock & Co. 48, Paternoster-row.

Sixth Edition of 1,000 each, price 9s. cloth gilt,
APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES; or, LECTURES on the BOOK OF REVELATION, delivered in the Great Room, Exeter Hall, by the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D., Minister of the Scotch National Church, Crown-court, Russell-street, Covent-garden. With Notes and Corrections by the Author.
Arthur Hall & Co. 25, Paternoster-row, London.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
OBSERVATIONS on the DUTIES and RESPONSIBILITIES involved in the MANAGEMENT of MINTS, chiefly with reference to the Rules and Practice of those in India; with Suggestions for their Improvement. By Brevet-Major J. T. SMITH, H.E.I.C. Engineers, F.R.S., F.R.S.N.A., Master of the Madras Mint, A.M. Civ. Eng. Inst. London.
John Weale, 59, High Holborn.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY.
On August 31st, post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
TALES of a TRAVELLER. By WASHINGTON IRVING. Part II.

Lately published,
STEFFENS'S ADVENTURES on the ROAD TO PARIS during the Campaigns of 1813—14. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
RECOLLECTIONS of BUSH LIFE in AUSTRALIA, during a Residence of Eight Years in the Interior. By H. W. HAYGARTH. Post 8vo. 2s. 6d.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

To be published on the 1st of September,
DEFECTS in the PRACTICE of LIFE ASSURANCE, and SUGGESTIONS for their REMEDY, with Observations on the Uses and Advantages of Life Assurance, and the Constitution of Offices.
W. S. Orr & Co. Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.—Price 2s.

MR. AKERMAN'S WORKS.—A Numismatic Manual, 21s.—Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins, 6s. 6d.—Numismatic Illustrations of the Narrative Portions of the New Testament, 5s. 6d.—Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, Hispania, Gallia, Britannia, 18s.—Coins of the Romans relating to Britain, 10s. 6d.—Archæological Index, many plates, 15s.
*** The Numismatic Chronicle, published quarterly, price 3s. 6d.
J. R. Smith, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho, London.

AN ATTEMPT to DISCRIMINATE the DIFFERENT STYLES of ARCHITECTURE in ENGLAND. By the late THOMAS RICKMAN, F.S.A. With 30 Engravings on Steel, and 365 on Wood, of the best examples, from Original Drawings. Fifth edition. 8vo. 21s.

The ECCLESIASTICAL and ARCHITECTURAL TOPOGRAPHY of ENGLAND. Part I. Bedfordshire. 8vo. 2s. 6d.
John Henry Parker, Oxford and London.

AN INQUIRY into the DIFFERENCE of STYLE OBSERVABLE in ANCIENT PAINTED GLASS, with Hints on Glass Painting, illustrated by numerous Coloured Plates from Ancient Examples. By an AMATEUR. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.
John Henry Parker, Oxford and London.

Square 16mo. with numerous Engravings from Old Examples, price 5s.
A MANUAL OF
ENGLISH MEDIEVAL EMBROIDERY. By a MEMBER of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE. With a PRACTICAL SECTION by a LADY.
John Henry Parker, Oxford and London.

This day, in royal 8vo. with 17 Engravings, price 6s.
THE ABBEY CHURCH of TEWKESBURY: with a Description of its Plan and Architectural Peculiarities. By the Rev. J. L. PETIT, M.A.
John Henry Parker, Oxford and London.
Cheltenham: H. Davies. Tewkesbury: J. Bennett.

GUIDE to NORTHERN ARCHÆOLOGY, by the ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES OF COPENHAGEN. Edited for the Use of English Readers, by the Right Honourable the EARL OF ELLESMERE. 8vo. Plates. Price 7s. 6d.
London: James Bain, 1, Haymarket.

With a Biographical Memoir and Portrait, Introductions to the Speeches, and Explanatory Notes, a New Edition, In royal 8vo. price 6s. cloth,
SPEECHES in the HOUSES of LORDS and COMMONS of the Right Honourable WILLIAM PITT, FIRST EARL OF CHATHAM.
London: Aylott & Jones, 8, Paternoster-row.

ROME, NAPLES, FLORENCE, GENOA, MILAN, MANTUA, VERONA, and VENICE, are all described fully and faithfully in Mr. BUCKINGHAM'S Recent TOUR in ITALY, which includes also a Visit to Herculaneum and Pompeii; an Interview with Pope Pius the Ninth, and other remarkable Personages.
Published by Peter Jackson (late Fisher & Co.), London, in two handsome octavo volumes, with twelve quarto Steel Engravings of the principal Cities visited. Price 28s. bound in cloth and lettered.
Orders received by all Booksellers: or by the Author, at No. 4, Park-place, Regent's Park, London.

This day is published, with Plates, imperial 8vo. 5s.
ACCOUNT of the IONIC TROPHY MONUMENT excavated at XANTHUS.
By Sir CHARLES FELLOWS.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready,
MONOPOLY: the CAUSE of all EVIL. By ARTHUR CONDORCET O'CONNOR, General of Division. 3 vols. 8vo.
F. Didot & Co. 21, King William-street, West Strand.

ANGLO-SAXON.
A COMPENDIOUS ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH DICTIONARY. By the Rev. JOSEPH BOSWORTH, D.D. F.R.S. A new and much improved Edition, in 1 vol. 8vo. cloth, 12s.
*** This is not a mere abridgment of the author's previous work; but, as far as relates to the Dictionary, a much more comprehensive work at nearly one-fourth the price, containing, in one alphabetical order, all the Appendix of the larger book, and a great number of new words, with much original and interesting matter. In accordance with the author's wishes, it is published at so moderate a price to place it within the reach of all who take an interest in the language of their forefathers. No scholastic institution ought to be without it, when we consider that five-eighths of what we daily speak and read is of Anglo-Saxon origin.
VERNON'S GUIDE to ANGLO-SAXON, with Reading Lessons in Prose and Verse. 12mo. cloth, 5s. 6d.
*** The best introduction yet published.
J. R. Smith, 4, Old Compton-street, Soho, London.

NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, AUGUST 26, 1848.
MR. BENTLEY
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS.

I.
In 2 vols. 8vo. with 300 CARICATURES by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.
MR. WRIGHT'S CENTURY OF CARICATURES;
OR,
ENGLAND UNDER THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.
Illustrated by the Caricatures, Satires, and Burlesques of the Day.

II.
A ROMANCE OF THE BACKWOODS.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.
THE BEE HUNTER;
Or, OAK OPENINGS.
By J. FENIMORE COOPER,
Author of 'The Prairie,' 'The Last of the Mohicans,' &c.

III.
3 vols. post 8vo. with Portraits of Pope Pius IX., the Emperor Leopold, and Manzoni,
ITALY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
AND ITS PAST CONDITION.
By JAMES WHITESIDE, A.M. M.R.I.A.
One of Her Majesty's Counsel.

IV.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.
AMYMONE,
A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF PERICLES.
By the AUTHOR of 'AZETH, THE EGYPTIAN.'

V.
Under the Sanction of the Colonial Office and the Admiralty and Dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
In 2 vols. demy 8vo. with numerous Illustrations,
NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION
SENT BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO
THE RIVER NIGER, IN THE YEAR 1841,
Under the Command of CAPTAIN HENRY DUNDAS TROTTER, R.N.
By CAPTAIN WILLIAM ALLEN, R.N. F.R.S. &c. Late Commander of H.M.S. Wilberforce; and T. R. H. THOMSON, M.D. &c., Surgeon, R.N. One of the Officers of the Expedition.

VI.
NEW WORK BY THE HON. ADELA SIDNEY.
In 3 vols. post 8vo.
SADNESS AND GLADNESS.
By the Hon. ADELA SIDNEY,
Author of 'Home and its Influence.'

VII.
In a small volume,
THE TEXT-BOOK OF THE CONSTITUTION:
MAGNA CHARTA, THE PETITION OF RIGHT, AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS,
With Historical Comments and Remarks on the Present Political Emergencies.
By E. S. CREASY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law,
Professor of History in University College, London, and late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,
(*Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.*)

Just published.
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in the HEBREW LANGUAGE. Part I. (being the First of a Series) price 2s. 6d.
This work consists of a number of Reading Lessons, selected from the Daily Prayers and Psalms, with a literal translation.
S. Solomon, Bookseller and Publisher, 16, Beria Market.

On the 1st of September will be published, price 1s., No. II. of
THE MARLBOROUGH MAGAZINE,
Written and Edited by the Pupils of the Marlborough College.
London: Houlston & Stoneman. Marlborough: W. W. Lacy.

Next week will be published,
EPITOME of ALISON'S HISTORY of EUROPE,
For the Use of Schools and Young Persons.
Price 7s. 6d. strongly bound in cloth.
William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.
Sold by all Booksellers.

The Trade may have Specimens of this Work for distribution, on application through their London correspondents.

NEW PSALM TUNES.
In oblong size, price 4s. bound in cloth, or 2l. 9s. per dozen,
A SELECTION of PSALMS, HYMNS, and ANTHEMS, arranged for the Use of the Parish Church of FRITTENDEN.
The Words of the Psalms are from the New Version; and the Music of the whole (arranged for four Voices, with Organ Accompaniment) has been harmonized by Mr. TURLE, Organist of Westminster Abbey; forming a complete set of Thirty Tunes, (all of which may be set on the Barrels of an Organ,) adapted to the use of a Parish Church, with a Calendar for every Sunday, &c. in the Year.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

THE REV. ALLEN COOPER'S FAMILY PRAYERS.
In 18mo. price 1s. 6d. bound, the Second Edition of
A SELECTION of PRAYERS for the Use of FAMILIES for Every Morning and Evening of the Week. Arranged and compiled chiefly from the Book of Common Prayer.
By ALLEN COOPER, M.A.
Perpetual Curate of St. Mark's, North Audley-street.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.
Of whom may be had,
A Second Week of Family Prayers. By the same Editor. Price 2s. bound.

On September 1st,
KNIGHT'S MONTHLY SHILLING VOLUME.
THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY of the HOLY LAND, illustrative of the Bible:—Mountains—Geology and Mineralogy—Volcanic Eruptions and Earthquakes—Valleys, Plains, and Deserts—Lakes and Rivers, &c. By JOHN KITTO, D.D. F.S.A., Editor of the 'Pictorial Bible.' First Half, price 1s.

RE-ISSUE OF KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME.
LORD NUGENT'S LANDS CLASSICAL and SACRED. Complete in one double volume, price 2s.
Mac Farlane's Popular Sports, Customs, and Recollections of the South of Italy; and
Lane's Arabian Tales and Anecdotes, selected from his new translation of the Arabian Nights. The two works complete in one double volume, price 2s.
The Cabinet History of England, abridged from the 'Pictorial History of England,' and continued to 1847. In 8 Volumes. Vols. XV. and XVI. A Double Volume Monthly, price 2s.

RE-ISSUE OF KNIGHT'S PICTORIAL WORKS.
PICTORIAL MUSEUM of ANIMATED NATURE. Part VIII. 1s.
Pictorial Gallery of Arts. Part VIII., 1s.
Pictorial Sunday-Book, by Dr. Kitto. Part VIII., 1s. 6d.
Old England. Part VIII., 1s. 6d.
Old England's Worthies. Part VIII., 1s. 6d.
Dr. Kitto's Pictorial Life of Our Saviour. Part VIII., 8d.
Mr. Knight's One-Volume Shakspere.—Plays and Poems, and a Biography. In 12 Parts, illustrated by Harvey. Part VIII., 1s.
Descriptive Catalogues may be had on application to the Publisher, Charles Cox, 12, King William-street, Strand.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
WILLEMENT'S CATECHISM of FAMILIAR THINGS, and the Events which led to their Discovery and Improvement; with a Short Explanation of some of the Principal Natural Phenomena. For the Use of Schools and Private Families. Price 2s.
"A useful contribution to the infant cause of Learning made Easy."—*Athenæum.*
"A compact and well-printed edition of a most useful book for children; and, indeed, a book of reference for all."
Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper.
"A novel and very useful peculiarity of this Catechistic Compendium is the insertion of the meaning of the most difficult words or terms occurring in each answer at the end of it.....The work, without these derivative explanations, is copious, accurate, explicit, and well calculated to blend in the youthful mind entertainment which shall be impressive, with instruction that shall be permanent."—*Hood's Magazine* for March, 1847.
"It contains descriptions—concise, but perfectly clear and accurate—of nearly five hundred articles in daily use among us. It is equally useful as a school book and a book of reference, and many an adult may obtain essential and necessary information from its pages."—*Norfolk Chronicle*, Feb. 1847.
"We confidently recommend it to all who are entrusted with the education of children."—*Ipswich Express*, Feb. 9, 1847.
"A mine of useful information. We recommend it to the attention of parents and tutors."—*Essex Standard.*
☞ The usual allowance to Schools.
Simpkin, Marshall & Co. London; J. B. Harvey, Colchester; Tippell, Norwich; Menzies, Edinburgh; Cumming & Ferguson, Dublin. May be ordered of any Bookseller.

Printed by JAMES HOLMES, of No. 4, New Ormond-street, in the county of Middlesex, printer, at his office No. 4, Took's Court, Chancery-lane, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the said county; and published by JOHN FRANCIS, of No. 14, Wellington-street North, in the said county, Publisher, at No. 14, in Wellington-street aforesaid; and sold by all Booksellers and Newsvenders.—Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradfute, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, Cumming & Ferguson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 26, 1848.